Hawaiian Gazette.

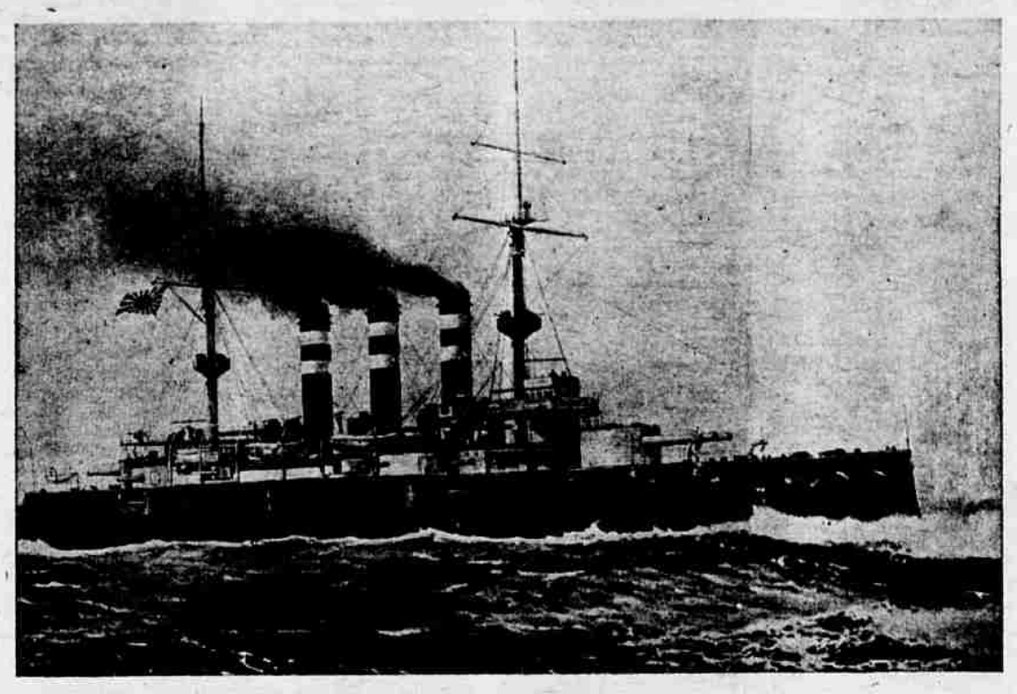
VOL. XXXIX, NO. 18. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2568.

CRUISER SINKING AND TORPEDO BOAT SUNK

A CHALLENGE BY MIKADO'S FLEET

Czar's Ships Come Out of Port Arthur.

They Are Driven Back In Bad Condition.



FIRST-CLASS JAPANESE CRUISER IWATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.—Fifteen Japanese warships bombarded Port Arthur for two hours today. Three Russian cruisers and four torpedo boats advanced to meet the attack but were forced to retire. One vessel was in a sinking condition and one torpedo boat was sunk. The Japanese withdrew unharmed.

NAVAL GUNS FOR FORTS.

SHANGHAI, Mar. 1.—The Russians are transferring guns from their disabled ships to the Port Arthur forts.

VLADIVOSTOK BLOCKADE CONCEDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 1.—The probability that a blockade has been established at Vladivostok is conceded by the Russian government.

BIG JOB FOR THE COSSACKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 1.—Cossacks are advancing along Eastern Korea to prevent the landing of the main Japanese army.

A BRITISH FLAGSHIP IS REPORTED ASHORE

VICTORIA, Mar. 1.—It is reported that His Majesty's flagship Bonaventure is ashore on the coast of Central America.

Great Britain is unfortunate with her Pacific squadron. From the station at Esquimalt, Vancouver Island, come frequent reports of disaster to vessels stationed on the coast. Recently the cruiser Flora went ashore near Victoria. Everyone remembers the loss of the Condor, en route to Honolulu. The Bonaventure, a protected cruiser and flagship of the squadron, has been making a leisurely cruise along the Central American coast. She is a sister vessel to the Flora. The cruiser is of 4360 tons, and is 320 feet long. She was built in 1892 and on a four hour test at forced draught made twenty knots. If she has a full crew on board there are 318 men to handle her.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Mar. 1.—A bill prepared by Secretary Taft has been introduced in the House for an issue of $10,000,000 for public improvements and government aid to railways in the Philippines.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

CABLE TALK OFFENDS RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—The news that the United States is likely to assent to the extension of a Japanese cable to Guam, to connect there with the trans-Pacific line, has aggravated popular resentment.

CHEFOO, China, Feb. 27.—Twenty Japanese warships are said to be engaged in a blockade of Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Feb. 27.—The Russian Government has raised an objection against Japan's request to land its cable at Guam. A formal protest will be made to Secretary Hay.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—It is predicted that Parliament will be dissolved in six weeks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Jim Jeffries, champion heavyweight, and Jack Munro, the Montana wonder, were matched today. The fight will take place in San Francisco during the month of May.

MANILA, Feb. 29.—A fight between Hassan's division and the Dattos of Jolo took place today in which the Dattos were routed. Lieutenant West and six troopers were wounded.



TYPICAL JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The Anglo-Spanish Arbitration Treaty was signed today.

DEMOCRATS WANT NO ACTION BY CONGRESS ON COUNTIES

The Democratic Central Committee put itself on record at a meeting as opposed to Congressional action on the County Act. The committee also opposed working with the Home Rulers to secure such action.

The meeting of the Democratic Central Committee was called at Waverly hall last evening for the purpose of considering a communication from the Home Rule party asking the cooperation of the Democratic party in securing a Congressional county act. The Democrats and Republicans were asked to unite in non-partisan appeal to Congress for such action as would insure a county act for Hawaii. The letter was discussed at some length and it was the unanimous decision that no joint action should be taken with the Home Rulers in the matters. The objection was not only towards acting with the Home Rulers but also to Congressional interference with local affairs. A reply will be sent to the Home Rulers today, acquainting them with the decision of the Democrats.

The Republican Central Committee will consider a similar request from the Home Rulers at a meeting to be held Saturday night.

FOOD FAMINE LIKELY BECAUSE OF JAP WAR

Hawaii has another food famine, but it is caused this time not by the presence of an American fleet in port, but by actual war in the Orient. There is no Japanese rice in the city and although it is quoted at five dollars per bag, there is none to be had at any figure. The Hawaiian rice is also said to have suffered greatly by the recent storms and until the arrival of the Siberia March 5th the Japanese people here are likely to suffer from lack of food. The Siberia has aboard some 10,000 bags of rice and other Japanese provisions, which will relieve the situation somewhat, although the wholesale dealers in these goods already have advance orders which will take all of this. It is the opinion of some however that if the war is prolonged Japan will shut off the shipment of any provisions from Japanese ports as the supplies will be required for the army and navy.

K. Yamamoto, manager for S. Kojima, wholesale provision merchant, said yesterday: "We are unable to quote any fixed prices for Japanese rice or provisions. We get cabled advices every day and they are never twice alike. But all Japanese provisions have gone up and there will probably be further increase if the war continues. Soy and beans will be especially high as since the war commenced we have been unable to get a shipment through. The beans come from China and communication between that country and Japan is cut off.

"Rice is now quoted at five dollars per bag, but none can be obtained at that figure. There is no Japanese rice in the city and Hawaiian rice has also gone up to five dollars per bag. I understand that the rains did much damage to the Hawaiian rice crop and there will not be the usual supply. We received 4,000 bags of rice on the last steamer, and expect to get more on the Siberia which will relieve the rice famine here. We have already sold 5,000 bags in advance of what is coming on the Siberia, and our whole stock has already been taken. I expect that if the war continues Japan may shut off on the shipment of supplies from there altogether, but so far we have received no advices to that effect. But all the rice will be needed for our soldiers and sailors and of course we cannot expect to get it here."

HAMANO'S VIEWS.

At the wholesale provision house of H. Hamano, the manager said: "Prices of Japanese provisions have advanced from ten to fifteen per cent. since the war began. Beans are going higher still and there is no rice in the market at the quotations given of five dollars per bag. The shortage in food supply and the increase in prices is due not only to the war, but also to the taking off of the three Maru steamers. The steamers now on the run are insufficient to bring over all the food supplies needed in Hawaii, and the famine is likely to cause considerable suffering."

At S. Ozaki the manager said that there had been a general increase in prices, in Japanese rice of about twenty per cent. He said that he had a small quantity of rice still on hand, but it would not last very long.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Messrs. Smith and Alexander appeared before the House Committee on Insular Affairs yesterday and opposed the Frye-Littlefield bill extending the coastwise navigation laws to the Philippines. They said that $32,000,000 invested in Hawaiian plantations only earned $900,000 in 1903 and that the planters cannot pay the increased freight rates on sugar cargoes which would come of the absorption of American vessels in the Philippines trade.

TOKIO, Feb. 29.—The Korean troops are massing on the Hangyeng frontier.

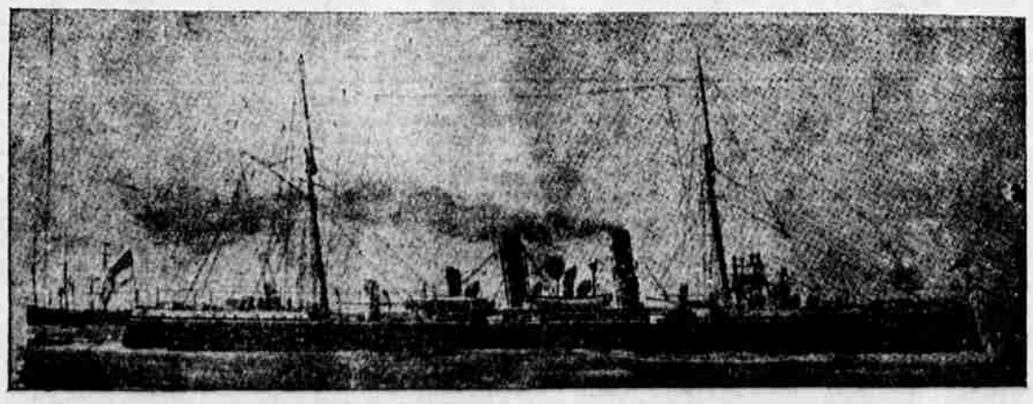
ALEXIEFF STILL IN COMMAND.

YINKOW, Feb. 29.—Alexieff will remain at Mukden until the reorganization of the Russian forces is completed.

GALE AT PORT ARTHUR.

PORT ARTHUR, Feb. 29.—The situation here is unchanged. There is a heavy gale with much thunder and lightning.

TIENTSIN, Feb. 29.—The reported landing of Japanese at Possiet Bay is unconfirmed.



H. M. S. Flagship Bonaventure, Supposed to be Ashore on Central America.

ICEBOUND BOAT WILL BE BLOWN UP

NEWCHWANG, Feb. 16.—The Russian gunboat Sicoutch is icebound here alongside the British gunboat Espiegle and the American gunboat Helena. The Russian vessel is cleared for action but her captain has asked Admiral Stark, commanding the fleet at Port Arthur, for authorization to blow her up in the event of the Japanese landing.

HAD HATCHET IN TROUSERS

Armed Chinaman Caught by Police.

Armed with a hatchet and a butcher knife and supplied with a score of keys of as many different kinds, two Chinese were arrested last night near Walker's Rice Mill back of Kawaiahao church, by Officers Mokeha and Espinda and taken to the police station, where a charge of vagrancy was placed against them temporarily. The two prisoners are believed by the police to be the king-pins of a quintette of clever Chinese crooks who have been operating extensively during the past few weeks.

The hatchet was found on the person of Chu Sui; having been thrust into his trousers at the waist and held in position by a leather strap. The knife was thrown away while the pair were endeavoring to escape. The greater number of keys were also found in the pockets of Chu Sui, who is believed to be the head of the gang.

Mokeha and Espinda were given a tip a day or two ago that the gang had its eye on the rice mill and that they would break into it shortly after midnight this morning. The information was given them by a Chinaman who had been tempted by the others to join with them in the burglary. He was with the prisoners who visited the rice mill yesterday, when Chu Sui and Ah Kwai went to see Mr. Walker ostensibly to learn the price of rice and to make a fictitious deal. While one engaged the proprietor in conversation, the other stood with his back to the door with his hands behind him. In his hands he held a bunch of keys and some were cleverly inserted into the key-hole to see if they would fit. It is alleged that this method was successful, and the interior of the place was at the same time closely observed. It is said that one key was found to fit the lock perfectly.

The confederate on whom the two principals relied, however, gave his information to the police, and Mokeha and Espinda concealed themselves in the neighborhood of the mill last evening. Shortly after 9 the two Chinamen appeared before the mill and were about to enter the premises when they suddenly turned and started away. The officers arose and went toward them. The Chinese are alleged to have taken to their heels, but the race did not last long. One Chinaman was seen to throw something away, which looked suspiciously like a knife. When they were caught Chu Sui was making an effort to rid himself of his hatchet but did not succeed. Some keys, thrown away by the fugitives, were picked up from the street by the officers.

Both prisoners are said to live in a two-story house on Vineyard street, with three others. The room is said to contain much of the spoils of several raids and includes silk dresses, and dress goods. The place will be searched at once.

The charge of vagrancy was later changed to investigation by order of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The informant told the police that he believed that nearly a ton of rice had been stolen from the Walker mill in small quantities. The rising price of rice at present has possibly been the incentive to a wholesale robbery of the mill.

WAR WAGING ON WATERFRONT

War is being waged between the master of the American ship St. James, Captain Mulcoy, and the Sailors' Union, or at least a representative of that organization who recently came to Honolulu from San Francisco.

The St. James finished loading ballast yesterday and as soon as a crew is shipped, she will proceed to Puget Sound, there to await orders.

It is understood that the Sailors' Union and other waterfront seamen's organizations are endeavoring to tie the vessel up here. There recently arrived in port a new agent for the Sailors' Union, whose chief object recently seems to have been to injure shipping considerably, and at the same time, not to benefit the organization which he represents.

It is understood that on Thursday night Captain Mulcoy had to apply to the police department for men to keep surveillance over his vessel.

Matters hinge upon the fact that many ship owners on the Pacific coast have entered into an agreement with the Sailors' Union, and crews are obtained without difficulty. This is not the case with the St. James, and the local Union, or its representative, in ignorance or otherwise of this fact, seems to be working in direct opposition to the ship's master.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR STOCKS TAKE A BRACE

Strengthening of many sugar plantation stocks was apparent yesterday at the Stock Exchange sessions, the result of the favorable reports made at the annual meetings of various plantations which have been held this week. The tone of the whole stock market is brighter and stronger and the prospects, as given in the managers' reports, have restored confidence in the sugar output.

Ewa stock which was bid for last week Friday at 17½, went to 20 yesterday. Waialua also took a jump to 37½ bid, 40 asked, last week's quotations being 35 bid. Some shares were sold at 38.

With McBryde, the stock has gone to 2¼ bid, against 2 bid last week. Onomea has gone up a half point bid, having been 23½ last week. Olaa went from 6¼ to 7 bid.

All the reports presented this week on the year's sugar prospects were of a kind to cheer up the financial atmosphere, and the sunshine of prosperity is glimmering through the clouds.

Prosperity Barometer.

"Sugar is the barometer of the prosperity of Hawaii and when sugar is up business here is good," said Mr. Joseph Marsden yesterday at the Pacific Club. Mr. Marsden is one of the old kamaainas. He came here in 1869 and was one of the annexation commissioners to Washington. Six years ago he left the Islands for good, although he still retains large interests here, and made a visit to Honolulu four years ago. After a visit of about a month Mr. Marsden will return on the Siberia March 5th to his home in San Francisco.

"There have been some changes since I was last here," continued Mr. Marsden. There are many new buildings and also many vacant stores. Honolulu has been overbuilt. You tried to go ahead in too big a hurry. If sugar goes up Honolulu will catch up again, business will be good and your vacant store rooms will be filled.

"The sugar industry is the mainstay of the Islands. Without sugar no ships would come and go from this port. There would be no business. Sisal is picking up some. I brought the first sisal here myself some years ago. Coffee prices are down and labor is difficult to obtain for the coffee plantations and while pineapples are doing very well they will never take the place of the sugar industry. Sugar is a staple article and always in demand.

"I believe that we can look for an increase in sugar prices by the close of this year or the early part of next. It may not be large, but every little counts. There are always bright prospects for sugar provided Hawaii has no difficulty with her labor. Sugar can only be a success with cheap labor and the white man cannot work in the fields. Even if he would, he could not earn enough to pay his board. Only with cheap labor can the industry be made profitable, and even now the planters are compelled to pay more than they should. That is one trouble with coffee. In Brazil it is raised with cheap labor and can be put on the market at a profit, at the prices now prevailing. There is considerable difference between five and ten cents a day, and eighteen dollars per month as the planters here are required to pay their labor. In Mexico the peons work for twelve and a half cents a day. In Japan and China laborers work in the tea plantations for four and five cents a day. Tea can be raised in many parts of the United States, but it wouldn't pay with the wages which must be paid to labor.

"There is no reason why the mechanics should be antagonistic to the plantation interests in Hawaii. When sugar is high and times are good there is always work for the mechanic and business for the merchants. And when sugar is low money is scarce and the people are not spending any. They have their sugar stocks but as long as no dividends are being paid they can't spend it.

"I believe that there will be better sugar prices before the end of the year. Everything points that way. Look at wheat. It is now quoted at $1.09 per bushel, which is bound to have its effect on sugar. With wheat at that figure the beet sugar growers in Europe are going to plant a less area in beets this season and put in more wheat. With a smaller production prices are bound to go up. Hawaii is a sugar country. The soil here is especially adapted for growing cane and it will never pay to try anything else while the conditions are so favorable for sugar. And sugar will pay better than anything else as long as labor conditions are right."

The Armory Site Chosen.

It is practically settled that the N. G. H. armory for Honolulu will be erected in the southeasterly corner of the Capitol grounds at Hotel and Likelike streets. The site is now occupied by rude workshops and storehouses. It once contained an experimental vegetable garden, the public comments on which made the ears of Wray Taylor, then Commissioner of Agriculture, tingle.

Although the Capitol grounds constitute one of the principal parks of Honolulu, the proposed site for the armory has never been frequented by the public. According to the design the armory will be a presentable edifice and, especially in contrast with the buildings now upon the site, ought to make an attraction for passengers in the Hotel street electric cars.

Governor Carter stated yesterday that the Capitol grounds site was the only one presently available and it was desirable that the erection of the armory, as provided for in the loan appropriations, should be immediately undertaken. In announcing the selection of the site before building operations were begun, the Governor stated that he wished to avoid any cause of complaint that the public was taken by surprise.

HAWAII INTERESTED IN BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

Proposed to Prohibit Employment of Chinese on American Vessels---Chamber of Commerce Petitions at Washington.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Delegate Kalanianaole has presented to the House the resolution of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, favoring the bill of Senator Lodge to reorganize the consular service of the United States. It was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Representative Hitt, of Illinois, is chairman. The bill has been recently considered in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, where a disposition was shown to amend the measure extensively, although no final action was taken.

The Delegate has also presented a resolution of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce favoring federal aid to the Lewis and Clark exposition to be held at Portland, Oregon, next year. It was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, of which Representative Tawney, of Minn., is chairman. Senator Mitchell has already had the bill passed at that end of the Capitol and an earnest campaign in behalf of an appropriation of $2,000,000 is being made in the House.

The Board of Appraisers in New York have affirmed the decision of the collector of customs at Honolulu as to the duty on millet seed cake, imported into Honolulu by U. Kobayashi. The appraisers hold that small cakes made from millet seed, sesamum seed, and sugar, inclosed in a wrapper printed in Japanese characters, and used as a confectionery or sweetmeat, is dutiable as confectionery, rather than as non-enumerated manufactured articles. The importers failed to appear at the hearing in person or by attorney and offered no evidence whatever in support of their claims.

DECREASE IN GERMAN SUGAR EXPORTS.

United States Consul John E. Kehl, at Stettin, Germany, has forwarded here, the following statement about the decrease in export of raw sugar from Germany:

"Official figures covering the German sugar campaign of 1902-3 indicate the beginning of a reverse of former conditions—i. e., the home consumption will exceed the quantity exported. Figures for the sugar season 1903-4—that is, since the Brussels sugar convention went into effect—will not be available for several months; but if the export of raw sugar from this consular district can be taken as an indication of the export in general, the sugar remaining in the country will, for the first time in ten years, exceed the amount exported. In this respect, one of the objects of the convention—'to promote the development of the consumption of sugar'—is properly developing itself, as far as Germany is concerned. Statistics show that the total amount of raw sugar exported from Germany during the eleven years 1891-1901 amounted to 10,538,136 tons, while the home consumption amounted to 7,144,201 tons, or 40.4 per cent of the total produced, against 59.6 per cent, the amount exported. In 1893-94 the home consumption amounted to 574,506 tons, while in 1902-3 it amounted to 811,953 tons.

"Within the last year the local retail price of lump and granulated sugar dropped from 32 pfennigs to 24 pfennigs per pound, or nearly 1 3-4 cents. When the new sugar—the sugar which was manufactured during the last quarter of 1903—comes on the market a further decrease in price and more than a corresponding increase in home consumption can be expected. The export of raw sugar from Stettin to the United States during the calendar year 1903 amounted to $8,883.20, against $763,922.49 in 1902, $1,243,321.22 in 1901, and $2,205,588.88 in 1900."

Representative Livernash, of San Francisco, has introduced a bill "to prohibit the employment aboard vessels holding American register of Chinese persons not entitled to admission to the United States" under penalty of a fine not exceeding $2,000.00. The penalty is not to accrue in the case of a vessel which suffers loss of a portion of her crew by reason of distress or stress of weather in any foreign jurisdiction. No action on the bill is likely at this session of Congress.

The following is the bill in full:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any vessel holding an American register to have or to employ in its crew any Chinese person not entitled to admission to the United States, or into the portion of the territory of the United States to which such vessel plies; and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. But said penalty shall not accrue in the case of any such vessel which shall suffer the loss of a portion of her crew by reason of distress or stress of weather in any foreign jurisdiction or port and shall be compelled thereby to employ Chinese seamen to complete her complement of officers and men: Provided, That to relieve from said penalty in such case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the appropriate officer of the United States that in such foreign jurisdiction or port no seamen other than Chinese were obtainable, and that every such Chinese seaman was discharged from the service of such vessel immediately upon the arrival thereof at the first port where seamen other than Chinese could be obtained, and that if so discharged at any port under the jurisdiction of the United States no such Chinese seaman was permitted to depart from such vessel, but that each such Chinese seaman was forthwith transported as a passenger on such vessel, and at the expense thereof, to a foreign port, and that no such Chinese seaman did reenter the service of such vessel after such discharge.

Sec. 2. That any vessel holding an American register and directly and regularly competing for freight and passenger or freight or passenger traffic with any vessel or vessels holding foreign register and regularly employing Chinese seamen as a majority or more than a majority of crew, shall, for each voyage from and to a port of the United States, be paid, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the difference between the wages actually paid to her seamen and the ruling wages which would have been paid for corresponding service by Chinese seamen, said sum to be computed by the appropriate officer of the United States.

Sec. 3. That "the appropriate officer of the United States," within the meaning of this Act, is that officer who is appointed for the designated service by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

Sec. 4. That when the officer designated by the said Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make the computation mentioned in section three shall have made such computation the award shall be final and not subject to review by the judicial branch of the Government of the United States: Provided, That an appeal from said award may be made on behalf of the vessel concerned, or by any officer of the Department of Commerce and Labor on behalf of the United States, to the said Secretary of Commerce and Labor, within ninety days after the said award.

Sec. 5. That the said Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall fix the time and manner of payments hereunder, prescribe the vouchers, with forms of account and verifications upon which such payments shall be computed and made, and shall prescribe whatever regulations may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. That this Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

The Washington Post in a recent issue has the following about the Chinese exclusion act:

"The short session of Congress may see another Chinese exclusion law contest. At present the government is operating under the Platt law of 1902. This act was passed after one of the most interesting contests that has been witnessed in Congress for some time, and after the House had passed and the Senate Committee had reported a very drastic measure. Then the Connecticut Senator came forward with a substitute, not very long, but continuing in force the old laws with a few necessary changes, and it was accepted by both Houses. But this law is to continue only so long as existing treaties are in force, and the present exclusion treaty with China will terminate December 8, 1904, if either the United States or China should give notice of termination any time before six months previous to that date. It does not appear yet whether such notice will be given, but if not the treaty will remain in force another ten years from December 8 next. The exclusion law which is designed to carry out the treaty will then continue until superseded. At the time it was passed there was an intention on the part of the most intense anti-Chinese members of Congress to have a new law and a new treaty at the termination of the present treaty with China. Some suggestion has been made that notice should be given within the prescribed limit, and a new treaty negotiated. China wants some concessions in favor of students and merchants and some Americans interested in China think the privileges of Americans in China as to travel and trade should be enlarged. The matter has been discussed in an unofficial way by American officials with Chinese officials in China, but not with a view to taking up the matter immediately. While dissatisfaction prevails on both sides, there is some inclination to allow the present treaty and law to continue rather than go through the throes of further Chinese exclusion legislation."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Sugar Fleet at San Francisco.

Receipts of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands yesterday amounted to 63,698 bags. The bark Amy Turner, 15 days from Hilo, brought 10,788 bags; the schooner Aloha, 18 days from Honolulu, had a cargo of 23,825 bags; the bark Edward May, 22½ days from Makawell, brought 12,800 bags, and the steamer Alameda had 16,285 bags in her cargo.—Chronicle, Feb. 18.

"Have you ever been in South Dakota?" he asked. "No, sir," she immediately replied; "my husband was killed by being mistaken for a deer in Michigan."—Chicago Record-Herald.

JOE FINN NOT GUILTY

Decision by Judge De Bolt---Supreme Court Hearings, etc.

Joseph Finn is acquitted of shooting Hugh Rooney with intent to commit murder. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" at 9:30 last night, having retired to consider their verdict at 5 o'clock. They had been called in at 6 o'clock and sent in charge of the bailiff to the Union Grill for dinner, with instructions to return to their deliberations in the courthouse at 7:30.

J. J. Dunne began his closing speech for the defense when the court opened at 2 p. m. after the noon recess. He made a strong attack upon the credibility of certain witnesses for the prosecution, roasting in particular Macauley, the Porto Rican interpreter, whom he designated "a negro spy." W. S. Fleming closed for the Territory, ably summing up the evidence against Finn. Judge Robinson then delivered the charge of the court and passed upon requested instructions.

The courtroom was crowded all day with friends of the accused and of the complaining witness. Following is the panel that acquitted Finn: John J. Egan, E. R. Bivens, S. Wm. Spencer, W. L. Fletcher, John C. Lane, Samuel Nowlein, Wm. Dunbar, John Coffee, Clarence H. Cooke, Alex. C. Dowsett, James A. Lawelawe, James W. Bergstrom.

QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

A decision of the "hard but honest" kind was rendered by Judge De Bolt yesterday in the matter of the estate of August Kraft, late of Honolulu, deceased.

August Kraft by his last will devised all his property, real, personal or otherwise, to be equally divided among his children, with the proviso "that the property in Lunalilo street in said Honolulu be sold." The executors named in the will declined to act and W. L. Howard was appointed administrator with the will annexed. The heirs elected "to take the real property" and "all jewelry in the hands of the administrator in lieu of the proceeds of a sale thereof." The real property was appraised at the value of $14,000 and the jewelry $154.75.

The administrator presented his accounts for allowance, in which is a charge for five per cent. ($707.73) for commission on $14,154.75, the appraised value of the property just mentioned. Counsel for the heirs objected to the allowance of this commission, contending that under the rule as laid down by the Supreme Court in the Molteno and Long cases, commissions can only be allowed on money received and paid out.

Counsel for the administrator contended, particularly as to the land, that the testator having directed that it be sold a commission thereby resulted, and that it must be considered as money.

Judge De Bolt decides against the administrator in the following words:

"I am of the opinion, however, that the objection of counsel for the heirs is well taken. It seems quite clear that the title to the land passed by the will direct to the devisees; and assuming, without deciding, that the administrator succeeded to all the powers, relative to the sale of the property in question, which the executors would have had, still it was a mere power of sale and was revoked by the election of the heirs to take the property in lieu of money. However much we may feel that the facts involved work a hardship upon the administrator, it is equally obvious that the court has no power to enlarge the statute to meet the seeming equity of his claim. The commission claimed by the administrator, therefore, cannot be allowed."

The court then allows the counsel for the administrator $50 in full for all his services, being additional to a fee of $200 previously allowed on account. A fee of $50 is allowed P. D. Kellett, Jr., master, besides $7 expenses incurred by him.

SUPREME COURT.

Since last report the Supreme Court has heard cases as follows:

Territory of Hawaii vs. E. S. Cunha, appeal from District Court of Honolulu, argued and submitted.

S. Ahui vs. Annie Waller et al., error to First Circuit Court, argued and submitted.

Irene B. Cornwell vs. J. F. Colburn, appeal from District Court of Honolulu, submitted on briefs.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. Hilo Railroad Co., exceptions of defendant from Fourth Circuit Court. Exceptions withdrawn and case remanded to the court below.

J. F. Colburn vs. Hawaii Land Co., appeal from District Court of Honolulu, discontinued.

Lucy K. Peabody vs. S. M. Damon et al. (Bishop Estate), error to First Circuit Court. Motion to dismiss submitted on briefs.

COURT NOTES.

It is stipulated in the case of Henry Smith, trustee, vs. John D. Holt, Jr., et al. that the defendant Waialua Agricultural Company have until and including March 8 in which to answer, demur or otherwise plead.

Judge Gear granted a decree of divorce to Benjamin Starr Kapu against Julia Naomi Kapu, on the ground of desertion. J. L. Kaulukou appeared for libellant. The libellee made no appearance, as she had also made no answer to the complaint.

Judge Gear appointed H. Miki, police officer, as administrator of the estate of Nakajima Imakichi, deceased, under $100 bond.

HOLT TO BE ASSESSOR

Present Deputy Will Take Pratt's Place.

Jas. L. Holt will be tax assessor to succeed Jas. W. Pratt in the Oahu office. He was endorsed for the position yesterday by the Republican Executive Committee and with the understanding that he was the man whom Treasurer Kepoikai wanted.

There were two other candidates for the position before the committee, George Smithies, the present deputy insurance commissioner, and A. V. Gear. Both of the latter had the endorsement of their district committees but were turned down by the executive committee. The choice of Holt was practically unanimous and his name will be sent to Treasurer Kepoikai today. Holt is now deputy assessor and has been in practical charge of the office since Pratt became Land Commissioner. He is a competent man and has had long experience in the tax office so that he is well qualified for the position. The name is also said to have the endorsement of the Governor, and Kepoikai will probably make the appointment today.

Less Cost More Work.

With an increased working capacity the Honolulu road department has had its expenses all told reduced by almost one half.

Governor Carter was very much gratified at receiving a statement of account revealing the great economy just stated from C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, yesterday.

Road Supervisor Sam Johnson has not only the full number of men previously employed at work, but has had to buy two additional wagons as tenders to work on the city streets.

The cost of maintaining the road and bridge service for January, including salaries and payrolls, was but $29,700 as compared with a round $60,000 a month at the end of last year. Running expenses of the department now average about $300 a day against about $650 formerly.

Feed for the animals has been brought down to a cost of $9 a head for the month. No outside teams are being hired now, whereas heretofore numbers of such were employed at a charge of $6 a day for each team. Both of the stone quarries are being operated to their full capacity.

There is no new work being done at present, the entire resources of the department being applied to repairing the damages caused by the recent storm.

Waterhouse Memorial.

The 4:30 service at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow will be somewhat out of the ordinary. The subject will be "Lessons from the lives of our friends," with special reference to the late Henry Waterhouse, who for more than thirty years was actively identified with the Association, at one time holding the office of president. W. W. Hall, a friend and neighbor since boyhood days, will take the lead in this service and opportunity will be given as many others as time will allow to tell how his life has helped their lives. The meeting is open to all. Music will be furnished by Kawaiahao church singers.

American Nurses for Mikado.

According to reports from the mainland a party of American war nurses, who have seen service in the Philippines, will sail from San Francisco for Japan the early part of March. It is said that the Japanese Minister at Washington has received a favorable answer accepting the offer of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee of Washington, D. C., to take to Japan a party of trained nurses. This party, it is said, will proceed to Osaka, a port on the Inland Sea, which is the base to which disabled troops will be sent from the front.

Up Tantalus Afoot.

Several tourists and others who do not work this afternoon are desirous of climbing Tantalus. Weather permitting, Secretary Brown will lead a party up and back between lunch and dinner time. Men and boys wishing to attempt it will be at the Y. M. C. A. promptly at 1:30.

Buford May Call.

The United States Army transport Buford, which is to carry 600 marines to the Philippines, has been delayed at San Francisco. The vessel is to load Oregon pine at Portland or Seattle. She may call at Honolulu en route to Manila.

Humboldt Bar Buoy.

Office U. S. Lighthouse Inspector, 12th District,

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, 1904.

Notice to Mariners, Humboldt Bar, California. (List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903, p. 32.)

Notice is hereby given that outer end South Jetty Buoy, a first-class iron spar, red, No. 2, heretofore located about 500 N. N. W. of the submerged rocks of the south jetty, Humboldt Bar, California, has gone adrift. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J. B. MILTON,
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector 12th L. H. District.

E. P. DOLE WRITES FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: It is almost two months since I left Honolulu, it is likely to be another two months before my return, and this morning "the spirit moves me," as the Quakers say, relying upon the courtesy of your paper, to chat a bit with my Island friends. Not that I have anything of particular importance to communicate, but—you know what Mark Twain said—"There is no other land like that"—and I don't see how one can live there for years without having an abiding aloha for the land and a goodly portion of its people, and without longing—even in this beautiful city of Washington—to clasp this one and that one by the hand and say, "Howdy?"

As I write these lines Senator Hanna is passing away. In some respects I think his career has had few parallels in American politics. He was a plain business man, a man of large affairs but unknown in the political world, until he had past the meridian of life. Then his personal love for William McKinley led him to devote his tremendous organizing and executive powers to the McKinley campaign, and he became famous as chairman of the Republican National Committee. A rich man and a large employer of labor, he won the confidence of both labor and capital to a greater degree than any other public man in the United States; not as strong with the masses of the people as President Roosevelt, but stronger with these two mighty factors and also with the politicians. In his old age, and without previous training or experience, he developed the qualities of an attractive and convincing public speaker, and, which is higher and rarer, the gift of stating propositions with the clearness of self-evident truths. It seems to be the common opinion here that, if his health had been spared and he had wished it, the next Republican nomination and election for the presidency was within his reach, and, certainly, he was the only man in the United States who would have had a ghost of a chance against Mr. Roosevelt. As a lawyer I can't undervalue the services of great lawyers in public life; but good government is not a mere matter of legal knowledge, political tact and brilliant oratory—it is much more a business proposition, a practical, business-like administration of a public trust for the public benefit, and I think it would be improved by a larger number of honest, broad-minded, level-headed business men in public life.

The business which brought me here has taken me to Baltimore frequently. I was there last Wednesday, two days after the fire. The burned district—140 acres in the heart of the city—was guarded by United States soldiers, and within those lines was a great tract of desolation, where property equal to the entire taxable valuation of the Territory of Hawaii had been burned up in thirty hours. But Baltimore, with its southern trade and its great industries and its 600,000 inhabitants, is immensely rich, and has a future even brighter than its past. The fire is not a knock-out blow.

As the business which brought me here is in no way connected with politics or with public affairs, I have not met public men as much as I otherwise naturally would; but, in so far as I have heard Hawaiian affairs talked about, there is a common expression of regret that we have permitted factional differences among ourselves to be carried so far. This opinion, whether we deserve it or not, seems to prevail both in the executive and in the legislative branch of the government, and I think it hurts the good name and the material interests of the Territory more than most of its citizens realize.

I have been interested in watching the Panama debate in the Senate, and especially in Senator Tillman of South Carolina. In some respects he is a larger and stronger and more self-controlled George A. Davis. At any rate, he is a character sui generis.

Most of the time the weather has been delightful here. The grip of Jack Frost is a welcome change from mild, eternal June.

I must close,

With aloha nui to all my friends,

E. P. DOLE.

CAPT. RODMAN RECEIVES ORDERS

Lieut. Commander Rodman, captain of the U. S. S. Iroquois, received orders in yesterday's mail from Washington, instructing him to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station for duty. His orders read:

"Upon the reporting of your relief, Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., you will regard yourself detached from duty at the Naval Station, Honolulu, and from such other duty as may have been assigned to you, proceed by the next steamer leaving Honolulu for Manila, and upon arrival report to the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet for such duty as he may assign you on the station under his command."

Captain Rodman will leave Honolulu on March 4 in the S. S. China. Mrs. Rodman arrived yesterday on the Alameda after a long absence from Honolulu, and will remain here until the captain proceeds to the Philippines, whereupon she will return to the States. Mrs. Rodman is much improved in health.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

"What's wit, anyway?" "Well, a good many people seem to have the idea that wit is the knack of making one person uncomfortable in the presence of others."—Chicago Post.

MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN

Executive Committee Hears Report on Finances.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens' Mosquito Committee, consisting of Dr. C. B. Cooper, chairman; Dr. Pratt, P. M. Pond and D. L. Van Dine, was held yesterday afternoon at 1:30. The report of the agent, A. D. Larnach, was read, as was also the report of the Finance Committee. The latter is as follows:

Honolulu, Feb. 24, 1904.

Hon. C. B. Cooper, M. D., Chairman General Committee.

Dear Sir: The finance committee has realized from the first the responsibility resting upon it. A careful and complete record with vouchers has been kept of all financial transactions. Mr. Chas. H. Atherton has carefully audited the accounts to Jan. 1st, 1904, and certified to their correctness.

Rigid economy has been practiced in every branch of the work. The various government departments have cheerfully cooperated. We have had wagons from the Road department, assisting in the oiling of catchbasins from the Public Works department and prison labor from the jail. The entire force of Board of Health Inspectors under Dr. Pratt is daily rendering invaluable assistance. The U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station has very greatly aided us. The public press has been very liberal in its support of the movement. Thus it has been possible for us week by week, to get a firmer grasp on the situation and still keep within the limit of our means of cash expenditure.

The committee's agent, Mr. Larnach, has shown ability and unusual judgment in dealing economically with difficult questions of drainage and relief.

The situation of the committee on Jan. 1st, 1904, was substantially as follows, as a result of some three months' work:

RECEIPTS.

Lump contributions	$198.00	
Monthly pledges	597.00	
		$795.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Organization expense, printing, postage, etc.	$ 58.75	
Salaries and labor	387.00	
Oil, supplies, etc.	53.35	
Sundry bills	28.15	
		527.25
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1904		$267.75

Now that the work has been carefully mapped out it is increasingly difficult to keep our monthly expenditures below $200, the approximate amount of our monthly receipts. There are a number of very urgent calls. But the committee has thus far been very cautious in undertaking any considerable outlay.

The departure of Mr. P. R. Helm has deprived the committee of a very useful and able member.

In conclusion let me say that it is the conviction of the committee that an energetic prosecution of the work now in progress will by midsummer show results highly satisfactory to the public at large and will fully justify the labor and expenditure put forth.

P. M. POND,
Chairman Finance Committee.

The work of the committee up to the recent storm was reported as having been generally successful, but the long siege of rain has made innumerable breeding places in the level districts of the city and vicinity. It has been impossible for the agent to locate all these spots, but those found have been oiled. Some places have been filled up, others drained, and the remainder will be treated as rapidly as possible. Thousands of adult mosquitoes have already issued, and even though the breeding places were at once removed, these adults would remain in existence for several weeks.

The committee reached the conclusion that it could eliminate all the serious breeding places in six months. The remainder are the ones found ordinarily in dooryards, and the prevention of mosquitoes breeding in these devolves upon the householders themselves. The committee does not assert that in six months the mosquitoes will be exterminated, but contend that efforts for controlling the mosquitoes must be continuous.

The greater part of the work of the committee so far accomplished, was shown at the meeting to have been done only through the hearty co-operation of the Board of Health. All breeding places discovered by the agent have been inspected regularly once a week by the Board of Health inspectors.

To effect a more general use of oil, a spraying machine has been purchased and this spreads the oil evenly over large water areas. On the Alameda yesterday the committee received ten gallons of a special preparation especially recommended for mosquito extermination. This will be given a thorough trial, and if all that is claimed for it is true, it will be substituted for oil.

A tourist from St. Louis, who saw the mosquito exterminators at work a day or two ago, took a photograph to exhibit in the East. He was surprised to find how much interest was taken in the work and said it compared favorably with similar operations he had witnessed in the States.

Visitor—"What a racket the steam makes, clanking through the pipes!" Flat Dweller (shiveringly)—"Yes. It reminds me of one of Shakespeare's plays." Visitor—"Which—'The Tempest'?" Flat Dweller—"No. 'Much Ado About Nothing.'"—Town and Country.

NEGLIGENCE COMES HIGH

Damages to Donovan of $800---Federal Court Proceedings.

By a decision of Judge Dole rendered in the United States District Court yesterday, the American schooner Willis A. Holden, which was held up at Kahului under attachment in the case, is condemned to pay damages of eight hundred dollars with costs to John M. Donovan, second mate of the vessel, for neglect to care for him properly when injured in the performance of his duty. J. J. Dunne was proctor for libellant, Robertson & Wilder defending the libellee.

On a voyage of the schooner from Newcastle, N. S. W., to the Hawaiian Islands, Donovan was injured while assisting a seaman in taking in the slack of the downhaul while the foresail was being lowered. Owing to the rolling of the vessel the rope, at the rate it was paying down, could not be kept taut. Donovan's foot got entangled in the slack and the rope tightening from the swing of the gaff drew the man into the air for ten feet or more, lacerating one foot to the bone and and dropping him on the deck so as to cause minor injuries in different parts of the body. From that time until the schooner reached the Island of Maui, about October 13, libellant was disabled and helpless, lying in his bunk and suffering great pain.

The court quotes a number of authorities on the question of the owner's responsibility where negligence of an injured person's fellow-servants is shown. Having found that in this case the sailors letting down the foresail did so more rapidly than two men taking in the slack could safely handle it, the court decides this phase of the case thus:

"The occupation of navigating ships is not regarded as one of 'great and unusual danger,' and in this case there is no evidence that the appliances furnished by the owners for the management of the vessel were not in a reasonably safe condition for the work.

"I find that the vessel and the owners are not liable in damages for the injuries received by libellant in the accident referred to, which injuries were due to the negligence of his fellow-servants and partially, perhaps, to the dangers of the sea."

The second branch of the case consisted of a claim for damages on account of the failure of the schooner, her master and owner to supply libellant with proper surgical treatment at the end of the voyage. On this the court finds the following law:

"A seaman injured in the service of his vessel, even though the injury be the result of ordinary negligence on his part, is entitled to be taken care of at the expense of the vessel until the end of the voyage and longer if necessary to effect a cure, so far as the same can be done by the use of the ordinary medical means."

The Willis A. Holden arrived at Kahului about October 4th or 5th, for custom house entry, and immediately went to Kaanapali, her port of destination, arriving there October 6th. There was no complaint by libellant as to the care and attention he received on the voyage, the captain affording him such medical treatment as his knowledge and the resources of the ship permitted. A physician believed by Donovan to be a quarantine officer gave him advice with some treatment, off and on, until and including October 9th, other than which he received no further medical attention aboard the schooner. The captain claimed he had the Government physician at Kaanapali—who, as he said, came aboard to examine the crew—look at Donovan's foot and that this doctor treated the foot on the 7th, 8th and 10th of October, besides sending medicine to the ship by the captain on the 13th. Judge Dole suspects that the captain confused the names Kahului and Kaanapali.

Donovan was discharged on the 13th and he testified he was not sent to any hospital, but that the captain put him off from time to time when he had asked for a permit to go to a hospital. The captain to a certain extent contradicted him on this point. Donovan left the ship immediately upon his discharge, going ashore at Kaanapali and thence in a carriage to Lahaina. There he consulted Dr. Molony and paid him six dollars for dressing his foot. He reached the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu on October 17 and remained there until November 24.

Dr. Walters gave expert testimony on an X-ray examination of Donovan's foot. Dr. Mays also testified of the injury, both doctors agreeing that the injury was permanent. The evidence does not show to the court whether the delay between the arrival of the vessel and Donovan's entrance to the hospital "may have prejudiced his chances of recovery, but it was the duty of the ship to have obtained for him, without unnecessary delay, surgical attention and a chance to have such treatment as might be necessary to a possible cure. I find that this duty was neglected by the master."

MORE SENTENCES.

Judge Dole sentenced two more of the Ten Dollar Club members for conspiracy. Mori was given a sentence of four months, and Abe six months' imprisonment. Abe was a student of Oahu College and had studied law, facts that the court deemed to enhance his guiltiness.

NEW CITIZENS.

The following named were admitted to United States citizenship by Judge Dole:

Antonio de Souza, Joe Silva, Manuel Ferreira and Jos. Muniz, Portugal; Emio Pankratz, Germany, and August W. Johansan, Finland.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The attitude of Congress on the franchise question is likely to cause a loss to Honolulu of some public utilities which were soon to be given the city. The parties behind the Diamond gas franchise had made all arrangements to install a plant in the city and supply fuel gas to the residents, and the necessary capital had been promised by California men. The difficulty which the Hawaiian Electric Co., franchise is encountering in Congress is likely to put a quietus for the present on the gas proposition, as the promoters are unwilling to accept a franchise for a shorter term than that granted by the legislature. The Hawaiian Electric is operating now without any legal right to do so, as their old franchise has expired. The local company has already made a reduction in rates in accordance with the act of the legislature.

Private advices from Washington received on the Alameda indicate that the gas franchise will have the same hard road to travel as did the electric grant. With the former, however, it works greater hardship as capital is loath to enter an enterprise where the corporate life is likely to be short and subject to the whims of a future legislative body. The question of franchises is becoming a vital one and the action of Congress is being watched with keen interest by the commercial interests of Honolulu. Not only is the gas franchise likely to be tied up in Congress but also the Kauai railroad company which was to have been floated.

PLANTATION OUTLOOK.

Plantation reports have interested Honolulu people more than any other thing during the week. Of the meetings held, the reports have been eminently satisfactory, and the satisfaction is reflected by the upward tendency of the stocks. The Irwin plantations made no public reports but as the stock is held by a very few people it is taken for granted that the year's work has satisfied the stockholders.

Both Waialua and Ewa reports are flattering. Ewa starts the new year with a balance of nearly a million dollars and should get through the season without overdrafts on her agents. Ewa earned enough last year to pay a dividend of nearly fourteen per cent, and she may do this the coming year provided there is no drop in sugar. Ewa is now quoted at $20 and few shares are offered at that figure. The last sales were at $18.50 and $19 is bid, with no offerings. An effort was made yesterday to purchase the stock in San Francisco but there was none obtainable. Ewa would probably be quoted even higher but for the fact of the announced decision of the directors to maintain a reserve fund, and there is no promise of an increase in the dividend rate for some time to come.

Waialua also went from $35 to $38 per share on the strength of the published report. Waialua has paid the cost of clearing now and it is expected that she may pay a dividend this year. Prospects for the next crops at both Oahu plantations are good. Kaluuku's showing was also of the best. The stock is now offered just at par.

What increases the confidence in the plantations as a whole is the almost unanimous report on the part of managers of reductions in cost of production and the outline of a further plan of economy in the future.

PIONEER MILL.

A meeting of the Pioneer Mill Co. was held yesterday and the following report presented by Manager Barkhausen:

Crop 1903.—This amounted to 123,470 tons of cane or 16,672 tons of sugar. The percentage of sucrose was higher and the mill work better than during the previous year; instead of 8 tons of cane per ton of sugar as in 1902, only 7.477 tons of cane per ton of sugar were required during the last season; the yield per acre was nearly 8 tons against about 5.5 tons in 1902.

Crop 1904.—Cold nights and stormy weather seriously interfered with the growth of the cane during last winter, resulting in a loss which I estimate at approximately 12,000 tons of cane. Following is the area to be taken off:

2000 acres of plant cane.
300 acres of ratoons.

Total 2300 acres.

My estimate for this crop is 125,000 tons of cane or 16,500 tons of sugar, basing the latter calculation on last year's juice and mill work.

Crop 1905.—This will, under normal conditions, yield about 22,000 tons of 96 deg. sugar, to be taken off:

2200 acres of plant cane.
600 acres of ratoons.

Total 2800 acres.

Improvements.—The increased area of cane land taken under cultivation during the last year will account for the expenditures of clearing land, reservoirs, ditches, flumes, etc. Prospecting for water by tunneling in the mountains has been continued and proves to be a profitable investment. The water supply has been increased during the year by about three million gallons, making a total of seven and one-half million gallons of mountain water derived from three different sources:

Kauaula tunnel furnishing 5 1-2 million gallons.
Kohama tunnel, furnishing 1 1-2 million gallons.
Honokawai tunnel, furnishing 1-2 million gallons.

The total expenditure for this quantity of water is $21,485.42, or $2860 per million gallons. Taking as a base the rent to be paid for the Honokahau water, viz.: $3000 per one million gallons per year, our own supply developed by tunneling, would represent a value of $338,400. The prospects for a further increase during the coming year are excellent.

Expenditures for permanent improvements during the coming year will include flumes, ditches and reservoirs for about 1000 acres of new land. This will nearly take in the balance of all of the available cane land, bringing the total acreage of the plantation under cultivation, to about 6000 acres.

The Honokohau ditch is almost ready for the water. Scarcity of labor, rain and other unforeseen complications have delayed its completion beyond all expectation.

There has been little activity in the street this last week, although there is demand for Waialua and Ewa. Hawaiian Commercial—200 shares are offered for sale in San Francisco. Reports of the remaining plantations are being awaited with much interest, particularly of those estates about which little has been given out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the bankers yesterday morning the rate of New York Exchange was reduced from fifty to forty cents. This rate corresponds with the San Francisco rate. Arrangements have been made by the Bank of Hawaii to issue drafts at the same rate as is charged for postal money orders. This will be a convenience to Hawaii in many ways. The wireless has been having difficulty with the government over the payment of the subsidy. An arrangement will probably be perfected by which the company agrees to pay a fine for every day the line is not in working order. H. M. von Holt has sold a portion of the Lualualei lands recently purchased by him from the government for $32,100 to J. M. Dowsett for $22,300. The remaining portion of the same land he sold to J. A. McCandless and L. L. McCandless for $10,000. The deed has been recorded also of the sale of the portion bought by McCandless to A. C. Dowsett and O. St. John Gilbert and Lee St. John Gilbert for $15,000.

MARINES ARE WELL FIXED.

The Marines are just beginning to enjoy life in Honolulu. Comfortable quarters have finally been fixed up for them at the Naval Station and the soldiers of the navy don't care much whether Congress gives them an appropriation for a new building or not. There is expectation of an appropriation of $5,000 and new quarters may be built on the Waikiki side of the Naval Station some time in the future.

What three weeks ago was a dirty shed with coal dust covered floors and ceilings of cobwebs is today a little city of homes. The new barracks are large and airy and almost handsomely furnished. Uncle Sam treats his soldiers and marines well and although there was but little money with which to do the work it has been made to go a long ways.

The marines are more than glad that they are not living in tents, as had been originally intended. Even in the coal shed they had a pretty hard time during the first few days heavy rains, after their arrival, and they would have been flooded out of tents. Their quarters now are as comfortable as those of a first class hotel, even though they are living in a coal shed. The floors which were covered inches deep with coal dust, when they arrived, are now as clean as a parlor floor and the shed is hardly recognizable. The sleeping quarters of the men are in two long rooms partitioned off from the rest of the barracks. Every marine has a white enameled bed of his own and there are fifty of them altogether. To each bed is a mosquito netting and also other necessary conveniences. Uncle Sam is not stingy when it comes to providing for his marines. To the rear of the sleeping quarters is the kitchen. In it is a huge range, for the men do their own cooking and baking. Just outside the kitchen are the dining tables, for the men take their meals with little formality. To the left of the dining room a bath house has been fixed up with showers. Adjoining this a room is being prepared for the tailor and the barber. The company of marines has its own barbers and tailor and the former is already doing a good business at an improvised stand. There is also a canteen at which no liquors are sold. But a full supply of tobacco and other articles used by the marines is kept on hand and the profits of the canteen go to replenish the mess fund. The boys also have a pool table and library and other devices for passing away the time.

The marines are drilled every morning for an hour. Guard mount is at nine o'clock and an hour later the men are taken out for a drill. The marines are armed like the army with Krag-Jorgensens. There is also a guard house for unruly soldiers but it hasn't been used yet. Guards patrol the Naval Station day and night and the property of the United States is being well protected.

MEMORIAL TO WATERHOUSE

Loving Friends Pay Him Tribute.

Friends and admirers of the late Henry Waterhouse paid generous tribute to his memory at the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon. The memorial services was in charge of W. W. Hall, a life-long friend of the deceased, and Mr. Waterhouse was held up as an example for young and old to follow. After a brief song service, R. H. Trent opened the service with prayer.

W. W. Hall paid a glowing tribute to the deceased. He said that Mr. Waterhouse had not been born in the islands, but came here in the early fifties and he had lived side by side with him for fifty years. In the early days there were fewer foreign families and the boys were brought up as brothers, so he came to know Mr. Waterhouse intimately. Mr. Hall spoke of the splendid work done by Mr. Waterhouse, of his Christian bearing, his gentleness and honesty. He spoke also of his love for the Hawaiians, his intimate knowledge of their language and his work among them, paying a high tribute to the character of the deceased.

W. C. Weedon said he esteemed it as one of his highest privileges to be known as a friend of Mr. Waterhouse. He had been met by him thirty-nine years ago upon landing at Honolulu and for three and a half years was domiciled with the Waterhouse family, so that they were brought up almost as brothers. He spoke of the great help and advice Mr. Waterhouse was always ready to give to others and said: "His Christian life and bearing was always uniform; when Henry Waterhouse died a noble man passed away, but he left behind a legacy which must be envied by every young man in the community and which will be a stimulus for all of us and a model to copy and pattern after."

Captain Bray spoke also of the kindly aid Mr. Waterhouse always extended to everyone and told of the ready assistance he had received when he desired to leave the sea and take employment in Honolulu. Robert Law said what impressed him was not so much the man's knowledge of the Hawaiian language as his command of English. He said that so perfect was his language and his enunciation that he might have been a professor in English. His culture, refinement, and the gentle, loving manner also impressed him.

Rev. G. L. Pearson spoke of how Mr. Waterhouse had entered into the burdens of the church and helped to clear his path of difficulties. He illustrated the scriptural saying: "Bear one another's burdens." The secret of his happy life, Mr. Pearson said was found in the fact that Christ was in him, he was a thorough Christian. Secretary H. C. Brown said that Mr. Waterhouse had impressed him as the kind of a man an English nobleman should be; he was helpful and sincere and cheerful always. He was always hospitable and often invited young men—perfect strangers who had no place to spend Christmas or Thanksgiving—to his own house.

Rev. David A-i said Mr. Waterhouse was a real Christian, he had taught at Kawaiahao Sunday school and his advice was always eagerly sought and followed. C. J. Day said Mr. Waterhouse had been always the same; quiet, unassuming and unobtrusive. No one ever felt afraid in his presence.

R. H. Trent said he had known him in a business way and told of how Mr. Waterhouse had quietly gone about to help others. He said that Mr. Waterhouse did not believe in memorial services but while he was alive often sent letters of praise and encouragement to those who might be discouraged. Theo. Richards, John Martin and others also paid a tribute to the deceased.

KATSUNUMA'S WAR CHANCES

Dr. Katsunuma, the veterinary and interpreter, is, it is reported, going to take the next steamer for Japan. Whether he goes there for the patriotic purpose of joining the Japanese military or on private business, is not known. As he is a naturalized American, it is very doubtful if the Japanese government would accept his services in the event of his offering them for the war. It is, however, certain that he would be assigned to a corps of cavalry as a Veterinary Surgeon-Major, should he be accepted, and would prove himself extremely useful in this capacity.—Hawaii Shinpo.

LABORERS GIVE TO WAR FUND

The Japanese War Fund Committee has received the first contribution from plantation laborers. It is from 157 laborers, men and women, in the Niulii plantation of Kohala, Hawaii. The total amount received is $525.75, making an average of $3.35 per laborer. The largest single contribution was $50.00, while the smallest was $1.00. If this initial contribution can be considered as a criterion for those from laborers elsewhere throughout the islands, it would not be surprising if the total amount raised here would reach over ten thousand dollars.—Hawaii Shinpo.

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	$.50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MARCH 1

THE QUEEN's BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser sends an interesting story of the debate which led to the rejection of Liliuokalani's claim bill. The arguments used by Senator Spooner in his discussion with Senator Mitchell were of a kind which may always be depended on to secure the defeat of any Congressional measure carrying a large appropriation for the relief of a private individual, unsupported by any voting element, whose claim rests upon sentiment rather than law. The moment it was seen that the Queen was after balm for wounded pride and not for recompense for private property taken from her by force, that moment her cause was lost. Congress is not an eleemosynary institution; it does not devote public money to schemes of private relief, and hence the plea for the Queen as a deserving and unfortunate woman, came to nothing. Doubtless the adverse vote got some extra emphasis from Senators who observed the hungry claim agents and lobbyists hanging about the corridors in the Queen's name.

THE MOSQUITO CAMPAIGN.

If Honolulu people lose interest in the warfare on mosquitoes they will have only themselves to blame for the renewed annoyance of the pest. A few weeks ago the insects were perceptibly scarcer. That was a time when people were looking sharply after possible breeding spots in their own yards. Then the long rains came, interest waned and now the mosquitoes, born in the rainy interval and swarming from stray mudholes and tin cans, are almost as busy as they ever were presenting their little bills.

The Mosquito Committee is taking hold of the situation with vigor and with the renewed aid of the public, may be depended upon to mitigate the nuisance. Hilo reports an approximate victory over the mosquito despite rain conditions favorable to propagation and spread. Honolulu if it chooses to do so can achieve as much. But the task means everlasting vigilance against the standing pool; for one single tub of water left in a back yard has been known to produce 60,000 wigglers, as estimated from the number found in one square inch of an evenly-populated surface.

The Star contrasts its afternoon Associated Press service unfavorably with its Marine specials, but does, it seems to us, an injustice to the former. In its extra, which announced a fake as a fact, saying "Japanese Lose Four Warships," it declared that the report had been "partially confirmed." But its Associated Press dispatch from St. Petersburg, printed on the same day, distinctly said that the news, which had by that time taken a graver character, was "unconfirmed." The Associated Press had to report the news as it came but it did not state it as a fact or a partial fact and it let the public understand that the story was under suspicion. This paper has all along said that the Associated Press is not unlikely to be deceived, but it knows the Association will not spring fakes intentionally nor relate Chefoo and Shanghai rumors as gospel truths, as the yellow correspondents are doing. This journal would ask no better justification of its criticisms of the "Specials to the Marines" than the Star's republication of them beginning with the one which landed troops at Masampho at the south end of Korea for an immediate battle with the Russians at the north end, and coming down to the last Port Arthur sensation. The public, looking at the long array of woolly-horse telegrams would have no doubt as to the Marine Exchange's propensity for sensational humbug. Indeed, it has no doubt now.

The Army Commission which reported once against the use of Punchbowl as the site for a fort would probably do so again if given the chance. It did not relish the idea of inviting the destruction of the city which the Government is asked to defend nor of placing a fort where a city would burn around it, making the fort for the time being untenable. There were two or three officers who had proposed the fortification of Punchbowl but the members of the Army Commission were unanimous in deriding the idea. As for Honolulu it seeks forts for its defence rather than its annihilation and will be justified, if the War Department has any queer notions about Punchbowl, in appealing to Congress and the President for protection. Competent military engineers have pointed out that Honolulu can be defended, from attack by sea, by batteries at Barber's Point, Diamond Head and the bay near Paul Isenberg's and upon that proposition Honolulu is content to rest. It strenuously objects to having its sea forts get in behind it. Their place is in front.

Eddy Jones—Not Guilty.
Joseph Finn—Not Guilty.

A fine opening in Hawaii for any other gentleman who is quick on the trigger.

Success to crime.

PACIFIC COMMERCE.

The value of the commerce of the countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities in the Orient aggregates about 600 million dollars per annum, and the value of the commerce of the United States with those countries aggregates over 100 million dollars per annum. While the prospect of the war resulted in the placing in the United States of orders from Japan for flour and from Russia for meats, the general trend of exportation to the four countries fronting upon the scene of hostilities has been downward during the period in which this subject has been actively discussed. To Japan the exports from the United States during the month of December, 1903, were $2,263,245 in value, against $2,811,589 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire calendar year 1903 were about one million dollars less than in the preceding year. To Asiatic Russia the exports from the United States were $716,274 in 1903, against $898,711 in 1902, and $1,013,320 in 1901. To China our exports during 1903 were materially below those of the preceding year, being for the month of December $841,373, against $1,857,733 in December, 1902, and for the entire year $14,970,138, against $22,698,282 in 1902. This reduction occurs chiefly in cotton cloths, of which our total exportation to China in December, 1903, was but 3,665,364 yards, against 20,582,544 yards in December of the preceding year, the value being $230,546 in December, 1903, against $1,074,463 in December, 1902. For the entire year the value of the cotton cloth exported from the United States to China was $8,801,564, against $16,048,455 in the calendar year 1902. This reduction in exports to China is not peculiar to the United States, as the official reports of the Chinese Government show a general reduction in its imports during the past year, up to the latest period covered by the reports.

To Russian China our exports show an increase, being in 1903 $846,310, against $421,163 in 1902. To Korea the exports of the year also show a slight increase, being valued at $370,566 in 1903, against $257,130 in 1902. To Hongkong, which is sufficiently far removed from the scene of existing disturbances to be less affected, apparently, by such conditions, the exports from the United States show an increase, being in December, 1903, $1,70s,436, against $1,417,736 in December of the preceding year, and for the entire year $9,792,193, against $8,751,779 in 1902.

As to the trade of the United States with Manchuria, it is not separately shown in the general statements of the commerce with China. The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, however, has recently compiled some figures which show that the imports of Newchwang, the principal port through which Manchurian commerce now passes, amounted in 1902 to about 18 million haikwan taels, against 17 millions in 1901 and 8 millions in 1900. The value of the haikwan tael in 1902 was 63 cents, so that the value of the imports of Manchuria, stated in dollars, would be, in 1902, about $11,000,000. The official report of the Chinese Government does not specify all classes of merchandise received into Newchwang from the United States, but does specify the four principal articles — American jeans, drills, sheetings, and kerosenes. The total number of these four articles of American production reported as brought into Newchwang in 1902, either coming direct from the United States or from other ports of China, was 6,118,920 haikwan taels, which at the official valuation of the haikwan tael in 1902 would make the total value in United States currency $3,854,920.

The table which follows shows the value of American jeans, drills, sheetings, and kerosene imported into Newchwang direct from foreign countries and from other ports of China from 1896 to 1902:

	Haikwan taels.
1896	2,249,876
1897	3,426,238
1898	3,665,257
1899	6,359,154
1900	2,213,588
1901	6,195,146
1902	6,118,883

From the above table it will be seen that the value of these four American articles imported into Newchwang has remained stationary during the past two years, after having recovered from the great reduction noted in the figures of 1900. Stated in the order of their relative magnitude in the imports into Newchwang during 1902, American sheetings occupy first place, their total value being 4,360,608 haikwan taels; American drills hold second place, 1,382,020 haikwan taels; followed by American jeans, 257,670 haikwan taels; flour, 135,389 haikwan taels; and American kerosene, 118,585 haikwan taels.

The torpedo boats which escorted the stoneboats to the places where they were sunk in front of Port Arthur went to protect them. If the torpedo boats or destroyers used their rapid-fire guns to sweep low-lying batteries which were firing on the stoneboats they did what was done on a somewhat similar occasion in 1894. The Retvizan batteries named in the dispatch may have been those on the stranded battleship Retvizan in the outer harbor of Port Arthur or they may have been on the beach. In either case an attack on them by well-armed torpedo destroyers, however unusual, would not have been without Japanese precedent.

The Honolulu road department, under its new head, has cut down expenses about one-half while employing as many men as before and buying two additional wagons. This is the kind of economy in public matters which the people have long been looking for. It commends Supt. Holloway and Supervisor Sam Johnson to the taxpayers and to their party.

The stratagoose of the Bulletin assumes that Rear Admiral Chadwick knows more about the character of the Chen Yuen than the Japanese do themselves. The latter rate the old vessel as a second-class coast defender, not as a battleship. They will be surprised to hear from Chadwick, the local stratagoose and the Bulletin war-calf, that they are mistaken.

TIME TO SEEK SETTLERS.

There is a hint for Hawaii in the following paragraph from a leading editorial in the Savannah Morning News:

And now comes the information that 12,000 German farmers are to be added to the population of Rapides Parish. The statement is on the authority of an agent of the immigration bureau of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, through which bureau arrangements for the German colony were perfected. The German families to be moved into Rapides Parish will be gathered principally from the cities of St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the Middle West. The Germans will engage in diversified agricultural pursuits, and beyond the shadow of a doubt will make industrious, law-abiding and prosperous citizens, of whom the state may well be proud.

There is no doubt whatever that if Hawaii would set apart ten thousand acres in this and other islands of the group and open an agency like the one which is working in the interests of Louisiana, it could add hundreds of white families to the producing classes here. The soil and climate of these Islands lack nothing of the elements that confer benefit upon the agriculture of Louisiana and have many good qualities which the Gulf State cannot claim. Letters received by the Promotion Committee indicate that farmers want to come. There are large areas, all told, of susceptible land in the group, some of them owned by the Government and not under lease and some of them owned by private estates. They are capable of supporting 100,000 people at a minimum estimate. Is there any sound reason why these opportunities should not be taken advantage of?

Hawaii is trying to get tourists with most indifferent success and prospects. Would it not be wise, with the co-operation of public and private land-holders, to use the money remaining to advertise for permanent settlers who want to come instead of transient guests who don't?

THERE SHE BLOWS

From the Bulletin we get the following version of a skeleton dispatch which was received yesterday:

SUEZ, Isthmus of Suez, Feb. 29.—The Russian cruiser Aurora, with five torpedo-boats are entering the Suez Canal en route to the Orient.

This is what the Star made of the dispatch:

SUEZ, February 29.—The Russian cruiser Aurora and five torpedo-boats are entering the Suez Canal. This squadron is to join the remainder of the Russian fleet at Jibutil. This movement of the Aurora and the torpedo-boats is now thought to mean that the combined Russian fleets will start for the Far East. The destination of the Russian vessels after leaving Jibutil is being kept a secret.

Now briefly: If the Russian cruiser Aurora and five torpedo-boats entered the canal at Suez, which is the canal port towards the Red Sea, they must have been going away from Jibutil and not towards it. In other words they must have been going home.

Furthermore the Aurora, which a contemporary says is to join the squadron at Jibutil, has been part of it all the time. As witness this telegram in the Examiner of Feb. 17:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Admiral Wirenius has been instructed to hold the Russian squadron consisting of the battleship Oslabia, the cruisers Aurora and Dimitri Donskoi and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers at Jibutil, French Somaliland, until further orders.

The question is, did the original dispatch received yesterday say anything at all about the Russian squadron going to the Orient or to Jibutil or was that a little touch of romance put in to make the news more stimulating?

The opposition to the partition of the old historic palace site for armory purposes seems general. There is none too much foreground and background now for the noble edifice which has so long been the seat of government; and if the Territory starts in to cumber the little park with other public buildings the capitol will eventually be as badly off for broad approaches as the San Francisco City Hall has been since an iconoclastic Board of Supervisors sold off the Market street lots. If an armory is built on one corner somebody may want to put a city hall or a postoffice on another some day. It is better to set no precedent for such a piece of vandalism and to preserve, as a public recreation ground for all time, the old gardens of the island kings.

The doubt expressed by this paper as to the truth of the Manchurian dispatch about the Japanese landing near Vladivostok, is justified by the latest news. Landing a large army on offshore ice with horses, artillery and stores would be next to impossible in time of peace; but such an enterprise in the presence of an active enemy would need a miracle to make it go. At Vladivostok Japanese operations are confined to the Navy, which proposes to bottle up the Russian fleet, possibly by the same stoneboat methods employed at Port Arthur.

The Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist, the newest periodical here, is worthy of the hearty and continued support of everyone who is interested in island farming. The editor of the monthly, Mr. W. M. Giffard, is doing good work, his knowledge of diversified farming and his interest in it being broad and keen. As editor of the Forester and Agriculturist he works for the satisfaction it gives him to help the country, having no other recompense. His periodical has the backing of the Board of Agriculture, the use of its exchanges and authorities and is entirely up-to-date in its news and comment.

Rice thieves are now about. Rice is rice since the Oriental war began and it is one of the commodities that stands high in the list of things that storebreakers prefer.

The little two mile guns on Punchbowl used to jar the town. What wouldn't twelve mile guns do?

WAR BY SCHEDULE.

The afternoon papers, taking the same Associated Press service, published yesterday a dispatch in which it was said that the Japanese fleet had been ordered to attack and capture Port Arthur on March 1. In one paper the dispatch was headed "Liao Tong," which is not a city or telegraph station but a peninsula and one which, being in the enemy's hands, could hardly claim intimate knowledge of the orders given the Japanese fleet. The other paper credited the same telegram to "Lino Yang, Shantung" a place which we shall take on faith in all except its opportunity to gain a fore-knowledge of the Japanese naval plans. Shantung province is not a Japanese base nor has a place called Liao Yang been hitherto accredited as a distributing point of Japanese secrets.

It is interesting to speculate on what would happen to the Japanese Admiral if, after having been ordered to take a great fortress on March 1, he should find himself unable to do it before March 2, or even March 3. Perhaps he would be cashiered. And it is, moreover, a new development in naval tactics—entirely fresh and pretty—to send out an Admiral with orders to take a well-defended place at a given time, just as he would a gift off a Christmas tree. Usually an Admiral, if ordered to attack on a certain specified date, is allowed some latitude as to when he shall achieve a victory. The authorities assume that he will encounter difficulties; that he may be delayed or even disabled and they do not usually undertake to run him on schedule time, like a railroad train, between station and station. However, the Japanese do not imitate the old fogies of war and strategy and may possibly have fixed things up between Togo and Alexieff, notified the world in advance by way of Laio Yang or Wan Lung or any old place and then have sat down, pencil in hand, to take a March 1 inventory of the captured Russian effects.

The "Home" Rulers are out for a Congressional County Act, which means Home Rule by proxy. With great good sense the Democratic Central Committee has refused to join in the effort and the Republican Central Committee may be expected to follow suit. Hawaii is capable of managing its own private concerns and should insist upon having its right to do so uncircumscribed by action of Congress. As to the "Home" Rulers they had better change their name. The present one is a misnomer.

"Knocking" the volcano has again become the pastime of hotel clerks in this city—not of all of them but of enough to turn many tourists away from one of the seven marvels of the world. Of course the object is to keep the tourist in the hotel and get all the money he intends to spend. As a result he misses an experience which he would tell others about as long as he lived. Sleeping or waking the volcano of Kilauea is the most impressive sight to be found anywhere between the mainland shores of the Pacific Ocean. It is to Hawaii what the glaciers are to Switzerland, the fiords to Norway and the Yosemite to the Pacific Coast.

THE VLADIVOSTOK STORY.

Yinkow, whence the news comes of the landing of Japanese at Vladivostok, is a point on the Manchurian railway in telegraphic touch with the far northern port. It is possible that Alexieff is there and that word came to and through him. At the same time it is best to take such news with reservations until confirmed by the Japanese consulate or by telegrams arriving from several sources at once.

The landing of an army on a coast where the shore line is precipitous, the sea stormy and where harbors and inlets are frozen, is no easy task, especially when stores and siege artillery must be disembarked and an active enemy considered. As a piece of strategy an attack on Vladivostok in sufficient force would be admirable; for it would divide the Russian army now concentrating on the Liao-tong peninsula, compelling some of it to go to the relief of Vladivostok and thus would make it easier for the Japanese to attack Port Arthur. Furthermore the capture of Vladivostok would deprive Russia of a port where, in later weeks, Russian ships of war might operate against Hakodate or at least prey upon Japanese coastwise commerce and where vessels coming from European waters might refit.

Admitting the value of the strategy, the practical difficulties in carrying it out at this time of year, remain. A very large army, capable of besieging the Siberian city and protecting its own rear and its base of supply, would be needed at Vladivostok, and such a force is a difficult thing to move when the weather is good and all ports open. But as things are on the north Siberian coast the task would seem to be insurmountable. If the Japanese prove differently it will go to show to what unheard-of perfection their military and naval systems have been brought.

VIDA AND SCHMIDT ARE ARRESTED

Basing a complaint on the evidence given by William C. Vida and Louis Schmidt at the Finn trial, wherein they testified that they had been engaged in carrying on gambling games over Kubey's billiard parlors, the police yesterday arrested both men. Vida and Schmidt are charged with assisting in the carrying on of a gambling game. They were released on their own recognizance to appear for trial in the police court this morning at 9 o'clock.

"Woman is naturally of a clinging nature," observed he. "Yes," rejoined his wife, "but she isn't to be compared with a man when it comes to holding on to a five-dollar bill."—New Yorker.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Auditor Fisher has not yet been served with summons in the appropriations test case. W. L. Stanley will be his counsel.

T. A. Proctor, representing Wells, Fargo & Co., is here on business relating to the extension of that concern's express business throughout the Territory.

Young Bros. have entered into a contract to haul live fish from the Molokai fishing banks to Honolulu. Tri-weekly runs will be made with the gasoline launch Brothers.

Consul W. R. Hoare applied to Judge Gear, under treaty provisions, for warrants to apprehend four deserters from the British bark Clan Buchanan. All of the deserters are German subjects. The men have been arrested.

Governor Carter has arranged a conference for this morning with R. H. Trent of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co. at which will be discussed the question of the wireless subsidy. The January warrant has not been paid and awaits the results of a showing by the wireless company of its intention to keep the system open.

Pollard's Lilliputians will sail from Vancouver for Australia, via Honolulu, on March 4. The Japan tour has been abandoned.

J. P. Cooke arrived yesterday from Maui to remain here until Tuesday to attend plantation meetings. Mr. Cooke is looking well. He intends residing on Maui for the remainder of the year.

Maui Home Rulers are trending toward amalgamation with the Democrats on their island, with intent to lead the party throughout the Territory into the same action.

Messrs. Robertson and Stewart, attorneys for Charles B. Wilson in his protest against removal from the office of road supervisor, were closeted with Governor Carter late yesterday afternoon.

An investigation by Sheriff Coney and Deputy Sheriff Rice into the recent giant powder explosion at Waimea, Kauai, led to the conclusion that the powder had been stored for unlawful fishing purposes and ignited through carelessness.

At the meeting of the Oahu Sugar Co. yesterday there was a contest over the election of one officer—the auditor. L. C. Ables was nominated and received the vote of over 7,000 shares while A. Hanneberg was elected with something less than 20,000 shares.

The Austrian battery of field pieces, bought in King Kalakaua's time, are ordered sent to the arsenal at Benicia, Cal. For some time past the guns have been out under a banyan tree in the Capitol grounds. One of the N. G. H. companies was originally organized as an artillery company with these guns to drill with, but they are now regarded as obsolete ordnance. When the guns came here they were regarded as a gift to Kalakaua from the Emperor of Austria, but a bill followed them which, after some warm discussion, was voted by the Legislature to be paid.

WANTED TO VISIT THE VOLCANO

"We have been through Mexico and California within the past six months, but Hawaii is the place for me," said T. C. Treadwell of Washington, D. C., at the Hawaiian yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Treadwell have been in the islands for six weeks and expect to return home on the Ventura next week.

"I was very much disappointed with California," he continued, "but then the islands here more than made up for our disappointment. We wanted to go to the volcano last week, but I was told that there was no fire and that the accommodations were poor, so we gave it up. I would have liked to see the volcano but we were told that there was nothing to see and so our trip was abandoned. We are certainly very much pleased with the islands and I should like to come back next year.

"I believe a good many people would visit the islands every year if the steamship accommodations were better. I know there are thousands of people who would like to spend the winter here and they could be induced to come."

WANTS TO SEE KONA GO AHEAD

"I would like to see Kona rehabilitated," said W. W. Bierce of Chicago, Ill., at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday. "Kona looks like a good country and the plantation should be made to go." Mr. Bierce is the head of the company which furnished the rails and other material for the Kona plantation and he has been looking into the matter. Mr. Bierce has been here during the worst of the recent storms but says he his much pleased with the country and climate nevertheless.

KONA SUIT IS DISMISSED

The second suit brought by the Kapiolani Estate vs. C. J. Hutchins, Waterhouse Trust Co. and E. E. Conant has been dismissed by Judge Edings at Kailua because of a flaw in the complaint. The suit was brought to obtain possession of the Kona Sugar Co. lands and particularly the mill-site.

Admiral Dot, the midget, has just been sworn in as deputy sheriff at White Plains, N. Y. He is only forty-eight inches tall and is the smallest deputy in the United States.

Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the *natural* performance of their functions.

Accept no substitute for Hood's.

"I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mrs. WILLIAM G. BARRETT, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, February 29, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	$1,000,000	100		320
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	18½	20
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,0	70	105	
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,312,750	100		47½
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		
Honomu	750,000	100		102
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		14
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		20
Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		7
Kipahulu	160,000	100		40
Koloa	500,000	100		
McBryde Sug Co., Ltd	3,500,000	20	2	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	50	
Onomea	1,000,000	20	23	
Ookala	500,000	20		
Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	6½	
Olowalu	150,000	100		75
Paauhau Sug Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,0 0	100	75	81
Waialua Agri. Co.	4,500,000	100	87½	
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	125	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	95	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., Pd				
H. R. T. & L. Co., C	1,000,000	100		82½
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	10		10
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		81
Hilo R. R. Co.	1, 0,000	20		
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't., 5 p. c.			98½	
Haw. Ter., 4 p. c. (Fire Claims)				
Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c.				100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 6 p. c.				
Ewa Plant., 6 p. c.			100	
O. R. & L. Co.			103	
Oahu Plant, 6 p. c.			100	
Olaa Plant., 6 p. c.				100
Waialua Ag. Co., 6 p. c.				100
Kahuku 6 p. c				
Pioneer Mill Co, 6 p. c.				100

DIVIDENDS.

C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent; Ewa Plantation, 1-2 per cent; Pioneer, 1-2 per cent; Waimanalo, 1 per cent; Inter-Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1-2 per cent; Haiku, 1 per cent; Paia, 1 per cent.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days	Feb.-Mar	High Tide Large.	Ht of Tide	High Tide Small.	Low Tide Large.	Low Tide Small.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises and sets
		a.m.	Ft	p.m	a.m.	p.m.			Rise
M	21	2 28	1.9	2.59	9.10	8.3	6.21	6.04	5.04
T	1	3 10	1.9	3.35	9.45	9.24	6.21	6.04	6.04
W	2	3.5	1 8	4 19	10.17	10.14	6.20	6.05	7.08
T	3	4.27	1 6	5 00	10.51	11.07	6.19	6.05	8.09
F	4	5.10	1.4	5.44	11. 5	11.56	6.1-	6.06	9.10
		p m.		a m.	p m.				
S	5	6.37	1.5	5.55	12.0	a.m.	6.17	6.08	0.08
S	6	7.37	1.5	6.32	11.4-	0.53	6.1-	6.11	11.06
M	7	8.42	1.5	7.16	1.30	2.05	6.16	6.07	a.m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day	Feb.	BAROM. 9a m.	BAROM. 3 p m.	THERM. Min	THERM. Max	Rainfall to 6 a. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force
S	20	29.95	29.91	68	76	43	98	7	SW	0
S	21	30.03	29.96	62	76	00	75	4	NE	1
M	22	30.04	29. 7	64	78	10	88	4	NE	1
T	23	30.07	30. 1	71	78	.00	71	4-8	NE	1
W	24	30.0	29.97	70	76	.'0	70	4- 0	NE-E	3-0
T	25	29.99	9.90	68	78	00	84	7-4	ENE	0
F	26	29.95	29.89	65	78	00	82	4	SE	0

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

BUILDING TO BEGIN

Rails Ordered for Hilo. Onomea Section of Line.

Eight hundred tons of seventy-pound steel rails have been ordered from eastern manufacturers by Philip Peck for the Hilo-Kohala railroad and they are now en route to the islands. This shipment will be sufficient to lay the track from Hilo to Onomea.

It has been decided not to lay a steel bridge across the Wailuku river at Hilo as originally planned, because it has been found too expensive. This bridge had also been planned for a position which would have compelled the engineers to build the road across the river on a curve.

A pile bridge will be built instead to cross at another location. This will be a straight bridge and will be much larger than the steel bridge.

Mr. Hawxhurst has been appointed Chief Engineer of the railroad and is now actively working up plans and specifications for contracts for grading. He has placed contracts in Hilo for ties for the first section of eight miles.

The rails are being furnished by C. Brewer & Co., of Boston, who are taking part payment in bonds.

The grading of the road will proceed as soon as the cane is cut off the fields along the line of the road and this will be effected during the next two or three months.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

How Russia became so powerful in Manchuria is a tale which dates back to the evacuation of the Japanese forces from that vast province after the payment to Japan by China of 30,000,000 Kuping taels war indemnity. The evacuation of Manchuria was completed in the month of December, 1895.

In the autumn of 1896 some surprise was caused in China by the publication in the Shanghai English press of a translation of what purported to be a Convention (known as the Cassini Convention) between Russia and China for the construction of a railway through Manchuria to connect the Trans-Baikal and Southern Ussuri sections of the Siberian railway, and for the leasing to Russia of certain ports in Manchuria and China. In September, 1896, an agreement was entered into between the Chinese government and the Russo-Chinese bank, whereby, inter alia, the latter undertook to form a company, to be called the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, to construct a railway through Manchuria from the town of Chita in the Trans-Baikal Province, to a point in the Southern Ussuri Railway.

The general terms were that the shareholders were to be Russians and Chinese only; that the gauge be the Russian gauge of five feet; that work begin in twelve months from the issue of the Imperial Decree; that the railway be completed in six years; that on the expiration of eighty years from the completion of the line and the inauguration of the railway as a running concern, the railway and all railway property shall pass, without payment, to the Chinese government, who shall not be responsible for any losses which the company may have sustained during that period; and that the Chinese government have the right, at the expiration of thirty-six years from the inauguration of the railway as a going concern, to take over the railway on due payment, such payment to include the actual cost thereof, together with all debts and interest thereon, but any surplus, after payment to shareholders, shall be added to the capital account and shall be deducted from the cost of the line to be paid by the Chinese government.

In accordance with this agreement the first sod of the Manchurian railway was cut, with great ceremony, on August 28, 1897, at a point on the eastern frontier of Kirin and Primorsk. The fact that Vladivostok, which would have been the eastern terminus of the railway, had not the Manchurian agreement given the Russians Port Arthur, is closed by ice for several months of the year, was Russia's strongest reason for desiring a terminus far to the southward.

The following general terms of agreement between China and Russia were concluded on March 27, 1898:

It being necessary for the protection of her navy in the waters of North China that Russia should posses a station she can defend, the Emperor agrees to lease to Russia, Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, together with the adjacent seas. The duration of the lease shall be twenty-five years, but may be extended by mutual agreement.

The control of all military forces in the Territory leased by Russia, and of all naval forces in the adjacent seas, as well as of the civil officials in it, shall be vested in one high Russian official who shall be designated by some other title than Governor-General. All Chinese forces shall be withdrawn from the Territory.

The two nations agree that Port Arthur shall be a naval port for the sole use of Russian and Chinese men-of-war, and be considered an unopened port so far as the naval and mercantile vessels of other nations are concerned. As regards Ta-lien-wan, one portion of the harbor shall be reserved exclusively for Russian and Chinese men-of-war, but the remainder shall be a commercial port freely open to the merchant vessels of all countries. Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan are the points in the territory leased most important for Russian military purposes. Russia, shall therefore, be at liberty to erect at her own expense forts and build barracks and provide defences at such places as she desires.

On March 28, 1898, the Russians occupied Port Arthur.

DARKENED SENATE COUNSELS.

It would be hard to be as wise as the Senatorial Commissioners looked while holding their high inquisition into Hawaiian affairs in Honolulu. Most sanguine hopes were formed by some who witnessed the proceedings that not the least of the results of the Commission's visit would be intelligence imparted to discussions of Hawaiian affairs in the United States Senate. What a cold douche must have fallen upon those hopes in the hearts where they were cherished with the report of the Senate debate upon Liliuokalani's claim.

Senator Blackburn gravely informed that most august assembly of the world that "since the dethronement of the Queen and the taking possession of the crown lands, which were hers as long as she retained the sovereignty of those islands, the government"—meaning, as the context shows, the United States government—"has received in round numbers an average yearly rental of $43,000 from those lands. So about a half million of money has been collected since her dethronement as the rents of the crown lands alone."

Then it is related that "in the course of the debate the amount of these rentals and the beneficiary of them was inquired into extensively by Senators." And, most astanishing of all: "The replies developed the information from Senator Mitchell of Oregon and others that the exact amount of the rentals in ten years has been $432,378.06 and that that amount has gone into the federal treasury here in Washington, not into the Territorial treasury."

Senator Mitchell, chairman of the Commission, helped to give the Senate this "fill." It is as far astray as the statement of the Delegate from Arizona, at this same session, representing that Hawaii had cost the United States four millions but had not yet returned one cent of revenue to the federal treasury, having no public lands and no mines to sell. Mitchell must have forgotten the warm afternoons he sat on the Hawaiian Hotel veranda listening to the pleadings of the anti-Dole malcontents to have the Commission recommend that the administration of the public lands of Hawaii, which include the crown lands, should be transferred from Honolulu to Washington.

It might be idle to ask where was Senator Foster of Oregon, the Nestor of the Commission, while the Senate was having its counsels darkened as shown by such misstatements of fact. Many of those who attended the sessions of the Commission in Honolulu will remember that the venerable gentleman from Washington State invariably took the occasion to have a refreshing nap while Humphreys, Gill et als. had the center of the stage. Once in particular, while he was acting chairman in Mitchell's absence, Foster indulged in a sound snooze while a dreary recital of misinformation and abuse was being poured forth by one of that coterie. It produced conspicuous vexation in the orator, yet it was only one of many instances of Foster's sleeping while Dole's enemies were sowing tares.

As for Burton of Kansas, nothing was expected of him by honest folk here after observing him in the Commission or conversing with him outside. Anyhow, if he was present at the Liliuokalani debate in the Senate, his mind was probably roaming back to the recent grand jury assizes in his home parish at which some graft was investigated.

With reference to the statements made without correction on the floor of the Senate, regarding Hawaii's crown lands, it is only necessary to remark that if that half million of revenue had gone into the United States treasury along with the six or eight millions of tribute in customs duties, internal revenue, etc., collected from Hawaii since annexation, Kepoikai would long ago have resigned and his successor, even if baptized into "the official family," would probably be in the insane asylum raving about Territorial finances.

FACTIONS IN HAWAII.

Congressmen have much to say about factions in Hawaii as if such things were unknown to the mainland, strange phenomena of tropical politics to be viewed with suspicion and alarm and set down to the sole discredit of the Territory. In point of fact, however, there are not a dozen Senators nor fifty Representatives at Washington whose elections did not mean the victory of one faction of their party over another. Such triumphs are always preceded by hard fights and hard feelings. Not so many years ago the Republican party of the nation was bitterly divided between the Halfbreed and Stalwart factions and today the Democratic party is imperilled by the Gold and Silver factions of whom Cleveland and Bryan are the chief and hostile representatives.

That considerable ill-will should exist in Hawaii between large bodies of electors is really more to be expected than in Ohio, for example, where, for years, the Hanna and Foraker factions whetted knives for each other's throats. Here we not only have inflaming issues of policy and persons as they have in the current politics of Ohio and New York and in all other States and Territories, but we have the irritating bequests of an armed revolution, which overthrow the monarchy and of an abortive one to restore it. It took fifty years on the Atlantic coast to wipe out the factions left by the American Revolution. The million Tories who lived in the country during and after that war, left a factional heritage of political malevolence which the patriots had to confront. So in Hawaii, where, after eleven years from the overthrow, the voting majority are Monarchists in thought and in speech and they are led by carpet-baggers who use the strength of these Monarchists to the disadvantage of the country and for their own benefit. In such a case sharp differences in politics are inevitable and morally necessary. Come what may the fruits of the revolution of 1893, among which are honest government, a free press and just courts must be preserved; and if the defence of these great muniments involves factionalism it also involves patriotism and in such a case the one manifestation can hardly be distinguished from the other.

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

The opening up of China would probably follow the success of Japanese arms; sequestration of the old empire behind Russian defences and tariff walls would come of the success of the Muscovite campaign. For the commerce of the Pacific and all which that implies to Hawaii and the Pacific coast, a Japanese triumph is to be desired.

The Asiatic commercial policy of Japan is represented by the Open Door. Japan's own tariff is low, her protection for manufactured goods against alien competition being chiefly afforded by her cheap skilled labor. It is her desire as it is that of England and the United States to reorganize and civilize China so as to increase its wants and make it a better customer for such goods as the manufacturing nations have to sell. Once become the arbiter of China, Japan would encourage the opening of mines, the building of railroads, the production of tea, everything save cheaper manufacturing than her own, and this is precisely what the United States long ago joined England in preferring. Such a policy would boom the trade of all progressive nations, Japan, England and the United States in particular. It would hasten the realization of Seward's commercial dream and incidentally, in connection with the Panama canal, would make this cross-roads port one of the busiest in the world.

Russia proposes to use China as she does Siberia, for purely private exploitation, also as a place in which to drill native armies for an eventual attack on India. There would be no open door if she got possession; instead there would be barriers put in the way of foreign intercourse and China would soon be out of the world save possibly at such ports as Hongkong, Shanghai and Macao.

The acquittal of Jones and Finn, was preceded by that of Murphy, accused of killing Joe Perry. This makes three unsolved homicidal mysteries within a year—two cases where actual murder and one case where attempted murder occurred without anybody being punished for it. Once in Hawaii it was unsafe to kill people. That was the period of race juries and of Chief Justice Judd's stone wall decision. But now human life is held exceedingly cheap and no man accused of homicide has a reputation bad enough to raise a presumption against him in the "mind" of a mixed jury when he disputes the accusing testimony of credible witnesses. Hawaii has become a safe place in which to do or to attempt a capital crime.

Rain has been in the habit of falling occasionally in Hawaii ever since the group was inhabited. Roofs on houses were early introduced from abroad, but the country has never become wise enough to make roads and bridges of a character that will "wash."

Let us hope that the treasure of the Incas will not prove to be a find in the fertile imagination of the man who discovered the mythical hoard of gold in the walls of Pope Leo's bedchamber.

The skies broke loose early Saturday morning and by two o'clock most of the streets were afloat. Piikoi street appeared in its customary wet-day guise of a muddy river. The downpour again demonstrated the value of the storm sewers, without which Honolulu would have needed a flotilla of arks.

There is a current monograph on "The Evil Effects of a Veal Diet" which should be of value to the readers of the Bulletin's war views—if there are any left.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY WATERHOUSE

In the Central Union Church Record is the following tribute to the late Henry Waterhouse:

The pastor's personal relations with Mr. Waterhouse covered the entire period of his ministry in Honolulu. It seems to him now as a golden chain, each link of which constitutes a beautiful memory. During an active ministry of over twenty-five years the pastor has never come in contact with a church official who has endeared himself more to his heart by his loyal cooperation. His was a friendship which, once given, never swerved. He was a man of many friends. Popularity came to him as naturally as if it were an endowment of his birth. He made friends as easily as he kept them. To meet him was to come under the influence of a gentle, sunny, affectionate nature such as few men have the fortune to possess. Strong as he was in his beliefs, courageous as he was in his convictions, and unyielding as he was in his sense of right and honor, it seemed impossible for him to make an enemy. He dwelt in an atmosphere which drew men, and especially children, to him. There was no show, no pretense; but there was the simple performance of duty. He was a noble type of Christian manhood. He loved to do good. He delighted to make others happy. The pastor never met a man that had a profounder and sweeter sympathy. In the official meetings of the church, he was ever a peacemaker; and it takes rare wisdom to be that—rare tact and disinterestedness. He lived the Christian life; not professing Christianity merely and failing to manifest its spirt; he lived it, and "his works do follow him." It was not permitted him to live out man's appointed time. The mysterious clock to which Oliver Wendell Holmes so beautifully refers, which the angel of life wound up to run three score years and ten, ran down before the elapse of the allotted time. But the bounds which are fixed to the duration of a life do not always measure its worth. The career of Mr. Waterhouse, though cut off in the midst of its usefulness, has been a noble and wholesome example in right living, high thinking, and unselfish service both in private and public life, and his memory will ever remain an inspiration to those who loved him living and mourn him dead. He had much to live for. He was surrounded by family ties that were the tenderest and truest that a noble wife and devoted children can create about the heart of a man. When he fell ill a few months ago, a shock came to us all—a sense of impending calamity. His life had so intertwined itself into that of the church. We felt how much we would lose if he were taken from us.

We need no words of inspiration to show us that so noble a soul cannot taste of death; we need no divine revelation to prove that such a choice spirit cannot pass to the realms of nothingness and oblivion; we need no testimony from the dead that immortality is the reward of such a life. Could we harbor the thought that the reverse were true it would wring the very fibres of our being. Our beloved deacon and brother, Mr. Waterhouse, has passed on to the better and higher life that lies beyond the confines of mortality—a life the span of which, unmeasured by the flight of years, is filled with immortal significance and joy. Let us treasure the lessons of this life, and may they prove an inspiration in the conduct of our own.

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

Collector is Upheld.

Collector Stackable has received notice of a decision by the United States Board of General Appraisers affirming his classification of millet-seed cake as confectionery. The protest of U. Kobayashi, the Japanese merchant, was overruled. The decision follows:

Waite, General Appraiser: Small cakes made from millet seed, sesamum seed, and sugar, and inclosed in a wrapper printed in Japanese characters, were classified in this case under the provision for "sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for" in paragraph 212 of the tariff act of 1897 at 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. They are claimed to be dutiable as nonenumerated manufactured articles at 20 per cent under section 6, or as prepared vegetables at 40 per cent under paragraph 241.

The examiner reports:

The merchandise in question appears to be a mixture of millet seed with a small portion of sesamum seed pressed into small oblong shapes 4⅝ inches by 2⅝ inches by ½ inch, ribbed at regular intervals for convenience in breaking and the whole dipped into a syrup made of sugar. * * * These so-called cakes * * * are used as a confectionery or sweetmeat solely.

Upon analysis the official sample was found to contain about 15 per cent of cane sugar.

The articles appear to be such as might be found in a confectioner's shop along with pop-corn bars, peanut bars, etc., which they seem to resemble in process of manufacture. The record, we think, does not warrant any disturbance of the collector's action. The importers failed to appear at the hearing in person or by attorney, and offered no evidence whatever in support of their claims.

The protest is overruled and the collector's decision affirmed.

TOOK IN THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS

There was a lively time about the police station yesterday. Nearly sixty Chinese who had been arrested on Sunday for gambling, were held for bail. Their cases came up in court yesterday morning and were continued until today. The men had originally put up $6 bail each, but the Deputy Sheriff required each man to put up a new bond for $50. The station was crowded with friends of the gamblers and the clerks took in nearly $3,000 in cash.

DELINQUENT STOCK LAW

Parker and Desky Carry Their Points.

Judge Robinson yesterday rendered decisions in the suits of the Orpheum Company, Ltd., respectively against Samuel Parker and Charles S. Desky. In each case he grants the motion for a nonsuit.

In the Parker case the first count relates as cause of action a promissory note for $1068.23, and the second count a balance of $488 alleged to be due on assessments of $3 a share on Orpheum stock. It was admitted that the promissory note was given in payment of a prior assessment on the same stock, of which defendant had subscribed for 250 shares.

GROUNDS OF MOTION.

The motion for a nonsuit was on the grounds that there had been no obligation or contract proved upon Mr. Parker to accept any shares of the company, that he had not agreed to pay anything, that it was a contract to purchase merchandize for $5000 in value and would not be binding unless in writing, that there had been no written acceptance by Mr. Parker of these shares or any agreement to pay for them; that the testimony showed that the relation of stockholder had been canceled by the sale of shares at auction, and while the plaintiff had the election of remedies to hold Mr. Parker he is no longer liable; that there had been no authorization shown by the corporation to sell stock for it, and that there was no personal liability on the part of the stockholder to pay assessments on the stock when the stock had been sold, or in any event.

ONE POINT REJECTED.

The court does not sustain a contention by defendant that no stock was ever issued to him because his shares were still attached to the stock book and not receipted for. There was evidence that Mr. Parker asked Treasurer Colburn to take care of the shares for him, though Mr. Parker testified he had no recollection of such a conversation.

RELATION HAD CEASED.

the other ground, namely, that the relation of stockholder had ceased with the sale of his shares for delinquency. While the common law of England is only in force under limitations in this Territory, as he points out with references to Hawaiian decisions, he comes to this conclusion:

"Still I am inclined to think that the power given to the directors of any incorporated company by Section 2639, Civil Laws of 1897 (S. L. 1890, Sec. 9, Chap. 43), to sell at public auction a sufficient number of the shares of any stockholder who shall neglect to pay any assessment duly levied upon the shares, until the whole par value has been paid in, is not an exclusive remedy, but is cumulative merely, and the corporation may, under our law, elect either to foreclose and sell at public auction a sufficient number of shares of any stockholder who shall neglect to pay any assessment duly levied upon the shares until the whole par value has been paid in, or pursue its common law remedy by suit at law.

AN APPALLING CONTINGENCY.

"But it cannot consistently pursue both remedies. And the reason is apparent, for if the corporation, the remaining membership of which comprised the owners and holders of but little over half of the amount of stock originally subscribed, could sell the stock at delinquent sale for a tithe of its par value, the corporation or its remaining members buying it in, and also collect by suit at law the difference between the amount realized at the sale and the par value of the stock, the value of the stock remaining in the corporation, or purchased by it or its remaining members, could be advanced and enhanced in value amazingly, without rendering one cent of consideration to the original subscriber whose stock had been sold. The results of the recognition and application of any such principle of law would be appalling.

"A forfeiture and sale of the shares of a stockholder operates as a remission of the contract of membership and wholly dissolves the delinquent member's connection with the company. He is not thereafter entitled to any of the privileges of membership and ought not to be compelled to bear any of the burdens which are incidental to that position. Nor would it be just to compel a shareholder whose shares have been forfeited for non-payment of calls to pay any portion of such calls remaining unpaid after giving credit for the amount realized by the sale of the shares. If the charter of a corporation simply authorizes a forfeiture and sale of the shares of a shareholder for non-payment of calls, and the agents of the company elect to pursue that remedy, the shareholder is discharged from liability for any calls remaining unpaid although the shares may sell for less than the amount of the calls.

CANNOT COLLECT NOTE.

"Nor can an incorporated company which exercises its power to forfeit the stock of the subscriber for the non-payment of a call, afterward recover upon a note given to it by such subscriber for a previous unpaid assessment on his stock."

In support of the latter proposition the court quotes Judge Dillon in the Federal case of Ashton vs. Burbank, as holding that a note given for an unpaid stock assessment represents that assessment.

"Counsel for plaintiff," Judge Robinson finally says, "attempts to draw a distinction between a strict foreclosure, that is, the taking of the stock by the corporation itself, and the public sale of the stock for non-payment of its subscription, but I am unable to recognize the distinction, as both methods effectually conclude the delinquent member's connection with the company."

DESKY'S CASE DIFFERENT.

The nonsuit granted to Mr. Desky was on different grounds. He was sued for $500 on his subscription of Orpheum stock. His shares were not offered at auction as delinquent. He defended the suit with the plea that due notice of the assessment was not given him. The company's by-laws provide that:

"Notice of meeting, assessments or dividends, or other notices to stockholders herein provided for, or which may be ordered by the directors, shall be served upon the stockholders personally, or by sending it through the post in a letter or by post card addressed to such member at his post office address, or by advertisement for not less than three times in at least one newspaper published in the city of Honolulu."

Upon a review of the evidence, Judge Robinson does not find this provision to have been complied with. On this crucial point he says:

THE NOTICE REQUIRED.

"Unless provision is expressly otherwise, the notice must be given by handing the subscriber a written notice, or by informing him orally that the call has been made, giving the amount, time, place and the person to whom payment is to be made. Where notice is served, not personally but by mail, the notice is effective only in case it is actually received. A publication of a notice in a newspaper is not binding and effectual unless it is proved that the subscriber who is sued actually read the notice as published."

C. W. Ashford represented plaintiff in both cases. Magoon and Lightfoot appeared for Parker, and B. L. Marx for Desky.

LATEST HAWAIIAN STAMP ROMANCE

"Another extreme rarity in stampdom is that of the Sandwich Islands—the two-cent specimen of the first issue of the Hawaiian postoffice. Only a very few are in existence, and a single copy is valued at $3,000. The reason this stamp is so scarce is that only two days after their issue fire broke out in the postoffice and destroyed the entire stock, including the plates and dies. The few that are left of the issue, and which are so valuable today are the ones that had been circulated before the fire."

The foregoing is from a purported interview with a young stamp collector of New York City. It would be interesting if true, which it is not. A local authority on stamps explains the rarity of the old Hawaiian "2" by the fact that it was used on newspapers, therefore extremely liable to being thrown away with the wrappers. The reason the "13" is not so rare is that when it was in use envelopes were not much in vogue and hence the stamp was preserved upon the folded letter filed by the receiver when it was deemed worth keeping. There were no "plates and dies" of the first issues of Hawaiian stamps to be destroyed by fire or otherwise, as they were struck off when needed from forms of movable type kept standing in a local printing office.

SUMNER WOULD LIVE ALONE

Old John K. Sumner has broken with all of his Hawaiian relatives and intends to bring his Tahitian cousins and nephews here to Oahu to make their homes. Mr. Sumner has leased a piece of land on the Koolau side of the island near the seashore and intends to remove to his new home next week. He said yesterday that he intended to make his permanent home in the islands in the future. As soon as his Tahitian cousins and nieces and nephews send for him he intends to go to Tahiti and dispose of his interests there and return to Honolulu with them to live. Mr. Sumner said that he wasn't living with Wally Davis any more and intended to go to Koolau and live by himself in the future.

Sumner is eighty-four years old now but he is as hale and hearty as ever and was walking about the streets yesterday without even the use of a cane.

ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY.—By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is one of the greatest discoveries and triumphs of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an antiseptic and when applied to such injuries causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The thud heard last evening about 8:30 was the one administered by the Republican Executive Committee to A. V. Gear.

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THERAPION. This successful and popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rhodan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 maintains its world-renowned and well merited reputation for derangements of the kidneys, pains in the back, and hundred ailments, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, mercury, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

EWA HAD A GOOD YEAR

Starts New Year With Surplus of Nearly a Million.

The annual meeting of the Ewa Plantation Company was held yesterday morning. The old officers were re-elected. The net sugar proceeds for the year amounted to $1,809,841.74. Dividends amounting to $300,000 were paid and a balance of $921,892.10 is carried over to next year.

The following is the report of Manager Renton for the year just closed:

To the President and Directors of the Ewa Plantation Co., Honolulu.

Gentlemen: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report on various plantation work in connection with the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1903:

CROP 1903.

Grinding was begun on January 2d, 1903, and completed on July 28th. The output, while less than the previous year, exceeded my anticipations. There were ground:

616.72 acres Plant Cane
1655.33 acres Long 1st Ratoon Cane.
761.40 acres Long 2d Ratoon Cane.
451.32 acres Short Ratoon Cane.

3484.77 acres total, which yielded 33,213.9975 tons sugar. The above does not include cane ground for Apokaa Sugar Co., viz., 43.5 acres. The average yield from Plant and Long Ratoons was very good, but the general average of the entire crop was reduced by the Short Ratoons, the area of which was larger than usual. Apart from this some of the canes ground were from, what are considered at Ewa, the poorer fields of the Plantation, for instance: portions of Nos. 17, 18 and 19. The new lands at Waimanalo, No. 25 Sections D and E, and Nos. 26 and 27, showed a very heavy growth of cane when cut, which, considering the lateness of their planting, in October and November of 1901, was remarkably good.

It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to speak of damage done by leaf-hopper as this, although difficult of estimation, is generally understood. It would, nevertheless, be well to state here that, during the growth of the crop of 1903, this insect was found in plentiful numbers for the first time in the Ewa fields; and that there is certainly a well-defined relation between their presence and decreased yields.

From very close observation I am inclined to believe that there is a financial gain in the cultivation of Long 1st and 2d Ratoons. The expense of plowing, preparing, planting and seed, is altogether dispensed with in ratoons and, owing to their rapid growth after burning off, there is generally less weeding. This is a general conclusion from average results. It is not meant to convey the impression that there are not exceptions, or that, if Plant Cane could be set out in June or July, the same conclusions could be drawn. But, under existing labor conditions, and where, for other causes, seed has not been planted early, the results would appear to bear out the statement made.

CROP OF 1904.

The area of this is as follows:

582.03 acres Plant Cane
1094.03 acres Long 1st Ratoon Cane
1372.57 acres Long 2d Ratoon Cane
99.60 acres Long 3rd Ratoon Cane
428.96 acres Short Ratoon Cane

3577.19 acres total.

There will also be ground during this season 85.40 acres cane for Apokaa Sugar Co.

It is less than was stated in the last annual report, owing to a portion of 1st and 2nd Ratoons having been used to plant crop of 1905. If the entire area, as given, is ground in 1904, it is safe to say it will yield 32,000 tons sugar. It is, however, doubtful whether it would not be better to carry over Field No. 16 Short Ratoons to crop of 1905. This field has not flowered freely, and its growth may be such, during the coming summer, to make it expedient. On the other hand, in Field 19-C for 1905, the "tassels" are quite numerous. It will, therefore, in all likelihood be included in the crop of 1904.

Some of the fields for the coming campaign are on the best lands of the plantation. Were it not that the entire area has been more or less attacked by the leaf-hopper a higher estimated yield could be given. Nevertheless, it should be a matter of congratulation for the stockholders of the Ewa Plantation Co. that its natural advantages of soil and climate have enabled it, in spite of the leaf-hopper, to keep its crop somewhere near the ordinary yield by an increased application of fertilizer. An effort has been made to introduce the parasite of this insect into the fields, and there is every prospect of success.

While on the subject of insect pests it may not be out of place to mention that the mole cricket may, in the future, be a source of some loss in those fields with shallow soils resting on a partially disintegrated coral rock foundation. They have been in the ditches and banks for several years. Here their depredations were of little consequence. In Field 21-B they destroyed an acre or more of cane adjoining the supply ditch for that field. In 21-A, immediately adjoining, no damage whatever was done. This is not mentioned to alarm anyone. In an area such as is occupied by the Ewa Plantation Co., the damage mentioned above is infinitesimal. Your attention is directed to it as a matter of business concerning the interests of the plantation and one which may become a problem of greater or lesser importance in the future.

CROP OF 1905.

There are 3,505 acres for 1905, subdivided as follows:

1621.44 acres Plant Cane
566.98 acres Long 1st Ratoons
1116.52 acres Long 2nd Ratoons

3305.04 acres total.

This area will be decreased by whatever seed cane may be cut from it, and increased by the Short Ratoons that will be cultivated during the present year. With the addition of the latter there will be between 3,500 and 3,600 acres. The Ratoons have had a splendid start. With the exception of No. 19 Section C and 10 acres of No. 26 Section C, the flowering in them has been trifling; and, judging from the long growth the stalks in the fields have already attained, the omission of regular and entire "cutting back" has been fully warranted. The major portion of the Plant Cane was set out in good season. A small part was delayed owing to scarcity of water. No. 3 pump, which will be lowered this year, will furnish sufficient water to obviate a like delay in the future, provided there is no marked increase in the area cultivated. Should there be any addition, which is not here recommended, it will be necessary to enlarge the present pumping system.

Any estimate of the yield for 1905 would, at this stage, be premature; but there is no doubt but that the usual amount, of over 30,000 tons, will be realized. All of the second plowing, wherever practicable, has been done with the "Oliver" plow to a depth of thirty inches.

MILL.

Because of sufficient capacity in this department, grinding was completed much earlier than usual. This has resulted in the forward condition of ratoons for 1905, previously referred to. Labor was sufficient, during the first 4½ months of the grinding season, to supply mill fairly well with cane; but there was a marked falling off during the remainder of campaign owing to shortage of "field hands." Below is given quantity of cane delivered at mill during each month.

	Pounds Cane.
January	81,044,305
February	78,248,390
March	82,811,430
April	75,912,250
May	74,989,120
June	58,718,350
July	44,911,710
Total	496,635,555

Throughout the season the juice was of good quality and fairly high in sugar. Mill work was of a high order. Sugar manufactured per day averaged 227.19 tons.

Three "Hersey Dryers" were added to boiling-house equipment during the year. These machines are each 23 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, with a total of 6,600 square feet of heating surface. All the sugar, after being dropped from the centrifugals, is carried by conveyors to the "dryers," passed through them and, finally, delivered to elevated hoppers from which it falls into sacks. The result is cleaner, neater, cheaper handling all around. They were set up and placed in operation on April 1st, April 24th and May 25th respectively. I consider them a great success in every way.

The Ewa Mill is one of the few modern mills which have not yet installed crystallizers. Without passing upon the question whether it would be profitable to set up a costly plant for the purpose of running all the sugar through crystallizers, I am inclined to the opinion that a small number of these machines for handling third grade only would give a good return on the investment. I, therefore, recommend that, as soon as expedient, one crystallizer be purchased for experimental purposes to determine number required and the financial prospects from handling third sugars in that way.

IRRIGATING PUMPS.

There have been more alterations and additions during the year in this department than in any other. A 175-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boiler has been set up at No. 5 Station to complete its equipment. This was absolutely necessary to allow one boiler to be set aside for cleaning purposes.

At No. 2 Station there has also been added a 75-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boiler. The boiler formerly used for generation of power at this place was worn out, and it was necessary to replace it.

A year or more ago it was decided to lower the two pumps at No. 3 Station, one during each rainy season. On Nov. 1, 1902, excavating was commenced. By May 10, 1903, No. 4 Pump had been removed from its former position, overhauled, set in place and put in motion. On Dec. 9, 1903, work was begun removing No. 3 Pump. As all of the walls and foundations were completed some time ago, the installation of this pump will take a much shorter time than did No. 4. In its present position the capacity of No. 4 has been increased over 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. There is no reason why a proportionate increase may not be expected when No. 3 Pump is placed alongside of No. 4. The necessity for and financial results from this alteration require no comment.

Both of the Climax boilers at this station were retubed in 1903 and are approaching the end of their usefulness. Further, owing to the increased water supply, their steaming capacity is not sufficient. An order has, therefore, been placed for 2 B. & W. boilers. This will allow one boiler to be set aside at all times for cleaning purposes, as has been done at No. 5 with profit.

No. 1 Station and fields dependent upon same have at last been connected with the main irrigation system by an inverted siphon placed across Honouliuli Valley at its narrowest part immediately west of this station. The advantage of this connection is very great. It not only supplies what water is needed for fields below No. 1 which, with the increased area in that vicinity, this pump was unable to entirely supply; but it will enable the irrigation overseer, in case of a breakdown, to use water at once from the main system as needed without putting the old spare pump into commission. This spare pump may thus be used elsewhere if necessary.

The electric lighting of Stations 3, 5, and 7 is now obtained from a "Central" at No. 7. This arrangement (effected during the year) is fully as convenient and more economical.

FUEL OIL.

With the exception of No. 3, change of fuel, for all the pumping stations, from coal to oil, was effected during December last. Owing to the peculiar construction of the furnaces of the "Climax" boiler at No. 3, it is necessary to have a special oil-burning device to suit. As soon as this has been made oil will be used there.

That in 1904 the use of oil in place of coal will result in financial gain there can be no doubt. Nevertheless it is not apparent that there has been any loss through the use of coal during 1903. Various causes combined to reduce the average price of coal during the year to such a low figure that there was very little room for choice between the two kinds of fuel.

BUILDINGS.

This heading embraces 11 houses for laborers, containing 88 rooms, with cook-houses, bath-house and wash-house, a fire-proof vault 12x12 inside measurements for office, enlargement of office and completion of round-house. Removal and enlargement of blacksmith, carpenter and car-repair shops were also effected during the year. These last have been moved to a far more convenient locality, enlarged to a size commensurate with the work required to be performed in them, and both interior and exterior arrangements made in the interests of economy.

CLEARING.

About 200 acres of new land was added in 1903 to the plantation and planted. Owing to the rocky nature of these lands this clearing has been costly, but as long as the present Pumping Plant could furnish sufficient water for their cultivation it was considered profitable to take them in. As the limit of the present Pumping Plant has almost been reached further clearing will be very slight in the immediate future.

CANE-LOADING MACHINES.

As the loading of cane on cars by machinery is merely a question of time, and, as the advantageous use of machines entail the use of sided cars, it was thought best to begin alterations in 1903, so as to be able to take advantage of any successful loading device offered without delay. Our cars are, therefore, now being altered to the flaring-side type. The "Gregg" Loader mentioned in last report was given a thorough trial in the field and records kept of its performance. The "Wilson" machine is, at present writing, being tested in Field "A." The data of the first-named loader show that it is not cheaper than loading by hand at present rates. On the other hand there are indirect advantages in the use of machines, which, with different labor conditions, will render them highly desirable. For this reason Mr. Wilson was encouraged to try his machine at Ewa so that comparison might be made, in actual field service and under similar conditions, between his loader and that of Mr. Gregg.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS 1904.

For No. — Pump Station—
Removal and lowering No. 3 Pump to position.
2 220-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boilers each 2,376 sq. ft. Heating Surface.
1 Tank for Fuel Oil with connections.
For Mill—
2 Multitubular Boilers 6' 8"x20' 400 H. P. (replacement).
1 Crystallizer for experimental purposes.

These cover the large expenditures. There will be minor improvements here and there. But, unless something unforeseen arises, you may be assured of a substantial reduction in 1904 of money spent for improvements. During the past four years there have been large investments in plant. But, as a whole, with the exceptions above mentioned, our big things are done, and we can now reap their benefits.

SUGAR MARKET.

The passage of the Cuban Reciprocity Bill by Congress was followed by a drop in price of sugar. I have no doubt but that the same cause will operate throughout the coming year to depress the market value of our product. In fact, while such was not the intent of the Bill, the net result of its passage is, and will be, a very severe blow to the sugar interests of this Territory.

While commenting on this matter it will be gratifying to remember that this estate is well equipped and well kept; that expenses are being reduced wherever possible; and that, consequently, it is well prepared to meet these adverse conditions.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. F. RENTON,
Manager.

SOLD DRINKS AND PLAYED CRAP GAME

Even if the testimony of police witnesses and others enabled Finn, the man who was arraigned for shooting Rooney to escape justice, it at least exposed the gambling game which was carried on until lately with their knowledge over the Brunswick Billiard Parlors. Following is a part of the cross-examination, by Mr. Fleming, of William C. Vida, who said at the time that he held a police commission:

WM. C. VIDA.

Q. You say you were there night and day, Mr. Vida?
A. Sir?
Q. You say you were in the Billiard Parlor night and day, in the room above?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were you doing there Mr. Vida?
A. Working.
Q. Running a gambling table?
A. Working for Kubey and Lucas.
Q. Which Lucas, this Lucas that was here a while ago?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were you doing Mr. Vida? You need not look at Mr. Dunne, just look at me.
Q. What kind of a game was it Mr. Vida?
A. Is that material? (Addressing the Court.)
The Court: Answer the question.
A. Crap game.

Following is the testimony of another witness:

LLOYD A. SCHMIDT.

Q. You say you were in the Brunswick Billiard Parlor until four or five o'clock in the morning?
A. I was.
Q. Why were you there.
A. I was working there.
Q. What kind of work were you doing?
A. Looking after the room upstairs.
Q. What kind of a room was it?
A. Just a common room like this.
Q. Just a room like this, what was in it?
A. Just tables and chairs.
Q. Who else was in there, anyone else in there?
A. Several people.
Q. Now what was going on that night?
A. Gambling.
Q. You were working at one of the tables were you?
A. No, sir.
Q. What were you doing all night there until four or five in the morning?
A. I was just looking around there serving drinks.

A HIDDEN TORTURER

DEATH PREFERABLE TO THE AGONY BORNE BY MR. COYLE.

Three Years of Excruciating Neuralgia Terminated by Six Boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Men still suffer from agonies of disease so intense that they can find no terms fit to describe them save words like "torture" and "rack," which call up vividly the barbarities of the outgrown past.

The story of James B. Coyle, a mill operative, residing at No. 9 Pond street, Amesbury, Mass., is a striking recent case in illustration. "During the past three years," said Mr. Coyle to a reporter, "I was troubled with neuralgia in the head. At times the pains were almost unbearable and my sufferings were such that death would have been welcome as a relief. The pains began right over my eyes and shot upward through my head. They were so excruciating that they would almost make me faint dead away from exhaustion.

"I consulted several physicians but, while they all diagnosed my case as neuralgia and prescribed for that, they gave me only temporary relief. Then I took a number of advertised neuralgia cures with no better result. About four months ago a friend told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I decided to try a box. After I had used one box I noticed that the pains were less frequent and intense than before. So I took a second box with additional improvement. After I had taken six boxes my neuralgia was entirely cured, and for two months I have been free from pain. I have sound restful sleep at night and no feeling of languor during the day. I bless the day when I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Cures equally remarkable for their completeness and permanence have also been wrought by these pills in the case of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness in either male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid, on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

LOOKS FOR INCREASE

J. F. Hackfeld Talks of Sugar Situation in Germany.

J. F. Hackfeld, the head of the firm of Hackfeld & Co., was one of the returning passengers on yesterday's Alameda. He is on one of his annual visits to Honolulu. Mr. Hackfeld looks for an increase in the price of sugar about the middle of the year.

"I am here on one of my periodical visits from Germany," said Mr. Hackfeld yesterday. "It is my first visit for a year and I shall remain about two months. The local sugar situation I know nothing about, and I remained over but a few days in San Francisco and the people here probably know more about the situation on the coast than I do.

"As to the sugar situation in Germany I should say that the yield of the last beet crop in Europe was very favorable and consequently the price of sugar has gone down in Europe more than had been expected. But I believe that the beet growers will not sow out so many beets during the next planting season in order to reduce the present large stocks of sugar, as I believe they are hardly making expenses at the current price of sugar. At the same time the consumption in those countries that agreed to the terms of the Brussels convention will increase considerably because of the present low price of raw sugar, which will also tend to reduce the large stocks of sugar now on hand. So I believe there is a good chance for a rise in the price of sugar towards the middle of the year."

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Get a supply while it lasts.

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FORT STREET.

WIRELESS MUST GIVE VALUE FOR SUBSIDY

Henceforth the subsidy of $1000 a month to the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., appropriated by the Legislature, will be paid pro rata to the days that the wireless telegraph is in efficient operation.

This is the decision made by Governor Carter yesterday after giving an interview to Richard H. Trent, representing the company, in the executive chamber. As the Governor puts the matter, if the Government is to pay a subsidy the public must receive an adequate service in return.

C. M. White, chief clerk of the Public Works Department, will write to E. E. Richards of Hilo and Sheriff J. H. Coney of Kauai, requesting them to send a wireless message daily to the Government for the purpose of testing the system.

She—"My face is my fortune." He (forty, yet ardent)—"And let me assure you, my dear, you have spent none of it."—New Yorker.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—we may honestly affirm—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of

"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

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Nitrate of Soda

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North German Marine Insur'ce Co.
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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seat at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
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GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED.

"What kind of a girl is she?"

"Well, she's the kind of a girl who will flirt desperately for six months and then want to be a sister to you."—Chicago Post.

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM IS SHARPLY DISCUSSED

Not Likely That It Will Reappear in This Congress Since the Motion to Recommit Was Lost---The Senate Debate.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Probably the claim of ex-Queen Liliuokalani for compensation on account of loss of crown lands was effectually killed for this congress when the Senate today, by a tie vote, refused to pass it. The bill came up Friday last and provoked long debate. Much opposition developed and Senator Spooner made a motion to recommit. That developed the absence of a quorum and the matter went over till today's session. When it was brought to a vote again today the motion to recommit was lost 27 to 24. The bill was then amended so as to make the amount of the payment $150,000. Then the amended bill was lost by a tie vote.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who advocated the payment said today there might be a chance to get the bill through although it was somewhat doubtful. The lobbyists, who have been working for the claim, haunted the corridor as the Senate was considering it.

As soon as the bill was reached Friday on the calendar of the Senate it was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claim, legal and equitable, $200,000.

Senator Platt, of Conn., immediately proposed an amendment to strike out the words "in full satisfaction and discharge of all claim, legal and equitable," and then the debate started. Senator Kean, of New Jersey, inquired if there were any report on the bill. There had been none drawn, as a matter of fact, but subsequently the Senate spent considerable time in nding that out. Senator Platt declared that under the circumstances "we may just as well strike out those words and pay her the $200,000 without stating what we pay it for." He disclosed a little later in the debate that it was not his intention to vote for the bill in any form.

Mr. Blackburn said he hoped the amendment of Mr. Platt would not be adopted and Mr. Hoar, who was one of the pioneers in the Senate in championing the payment of a sum to the ex-Queen said he thought she had equitable rights. Mr. Blackburn added that the report in favor of the bill was unanimous from the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

"Since the dethronement of the Queen and the taking possession of the crown lands, which were hers as long as she retained the sovereignty of those islands," continued Senator Blackburn, "the government has received in round numbers an average yearly rental of $45,000 from those lands. So about a half million of money has been collected since her dethronement as the rents of the crown lands alone."

In the course of the debate the amount of these rentals and the beneficiary of them was inquired into extensively by Senators. The replies developed the information from Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and others that the exact amount of the rentals in ten years has been $432,378.06 and that that amount has gone into the federal Treasury here in Washington, not into the Territorial treasury.

NOT AN EQUITABLE CLAIM.

Senator Spooner, the most aggressive opponent of the bill, immediately engaged in argument with Mr. Blackburn as to there being an equitable claim that the government ought to recognize. Mr. Spooner declared that for the life of him he could not understand how there was any such equitable claim. The following colloquy, mainly between those two Senators, was devoted to that phase of the claim:

Mr. Spooner. Does the Committee predicate anything upon the theory that she was dethroned by the United States?

Mr. Blackburn. No. That, of course, was her contention and that of her adherents; but the committee in its report expressly disclaims any such purpose as that. In express language the committee holds that she has no legal claim against this Government for anything; but the committee recommends the payment of the $200,000, based upon the one item of consideration which I have stated in answer to the Senator from Wisconsin, and other considerations. These crown lands were hers during her sovereignty. Whenever she ceased to be the sovereign, the Queen, of those islands, the Crown lands ceased to belong to her. In other words, they belonged to the Crown.

Now, Mr. President, admitting, as the committee freely does, that this claimant has no status in court, that she has no legal ground upon which she can make any demand upon this Government, the committee by its unanimous action, in consideration of the facts that I have stated here, recommend that the sum of $200,000 be paid to her.

It must be understood and admitted—no one will deny it—that the conditions attaching were peculiarly hard upon this dethroned sovereign. There she was in more than comfortable circumstances. She had an annual rental of about $50,000 from lands that belonged to her so long as sovereignty was vested in her. She had a comfortable estate in her own right, all of which was lost. She was left with those retainers and dependents that you might naturally expect a sovereign to have depending upon her.

The legislature of Hawaii undertook to make provision, so far as it felt that it was able to do it, by voting her a stipend of $15,000 a year; and that it did. Taking the condition of the resources of the islands—

Mr. Mitchell. Will the Senator allow me? It was $15,000 for two years.

Mr. Blackburn. Two years. There was a limit, and that was the limit. The two years' limit applied to that grant made by the legislature of the islands of Hawaii.

The whole case is stated. This dethroned Queen has no rights in law. She can not prosecute any demand against the Government. It is conceded in advance. It is simply a question of grace that commends itself to the conscience and the sense of fair dealing of every man here.

Mr. Spooner. I should like the Senator to be, if he can, a little more explicit as to her equity from the standpoint of the United States. I understand that it is conceded that the Crown lands belonged to the Crown, to the Government.

Mr. Blackburn. There is no controversy about that.

Mr. Spooner. And that when by revolution she was dethroned and the government was changed, the title passed to the new sovereign—

Mr. Blackburn. Yes.

Mr. Spooner. Being a republic.

Mr. Blackburn. Yes.

Mr. Hoar. As her successor.

Mr. Spooner. That would not establish an equity.

Mr. Hoar. It is a part of the story.

Mr. Spooner. Queens, like individuals, take their chances in this world of the vicissitudes of life. People have fortunes and lose them. Many a woman who has lived in luxury finds when her protector is removed by the hand of death that her method of living must change, and all that. It is all very sad, but of course it is perfectly clear from the Senator's statement that no claim could possibly have arisen in equity by this change in government, so far as the Crown lands go, even against the Republic of Hawaii, I should think.

Mr. Blackburn. The United States has seen fit to apply to the uses of the Hawaiian Islands the money here described, but it was the United States that made the application of the money and not—

Mr. Spooner. What I should like to have the Senator point me to—he may have done so when the matter was before the Senate at the last session—is what equity is based upon the loss of the lands to which she had the fee. I do not see how, if she had the fee, it could be lost without some judicial proceeding. I would not suppose annexation could do it, but there may be something in that phase of the case which would afford an equitable basis for an appropriation.

Just at that point and before Mr. Blackburn had opportunity to proceed in answer to Mr. Spooner's question, there was a digression about the committee report. After a prolonged dialogue it was stated that the report on the bill was the report which the special committee made, after visiting the islands last summer. Finally Senator Mitchell read the five paragraphs, stating the conclusion of the special committee, as was published in the Advertiser more than a year ago when the report of the special Committee was made public. The debate then continued as follows:

Mr. Spooner. If the ex-Queen is entitled to a moiety, why give her a lump sum?

Mr. Mitchell. There is no suggestion in the report, from beginning to end, that she should have a moiety or any other sum as a matter of absolute right, but on the principle of national grace and fair play, under all the circumstances, between a great and powerful nation and those people, it is suggested that it would be good policy on the part of the Government, to say nothing else, to make her recompense of some kind, of some amount, not necessarily to be gauged by the amount of rentals received.

I will state that the committee, on visiting the islands, was forced into this inquiry very much against its will; but, as the report shows, the petition was presented at length on the Queen's part and a demand was made on the committee that we investigate the facts and make such report as we might think proper under the circumstances. We did. We inquired into the sentiment of the people there, and we found one thing that very agreeably surprised me, Mr. President. Before I visited those islands and heard the testimony of all sides I had been led to believe from what had been uttered in the Senate some years ago and what I had seen in the papers that this lady was not entitled to any consideration from anybody. Commencing with Governor Dole, who was born there, witness after witness was called upon the stand and sworn, all classes and parties being heard—parties who represented the monarchy, parties who represented those who had pulled down the monarchy—and without a solitary dissenting voice they all testified to the high character of that woman.

They testified not only to her high character, but to her many good qualities as a woman, a literary woman, a charitable woman, as a woman whose character and reputation had never been assailed by those who knew her but only by those who did not know her. And furthermore they gave it as their opinion, without a dissenting voice, that nothing could go so far to harmonize matters in that new part of our country as to do something in the way of a contribution to the Queen, not based on any legal or equitable claim, if you please.

Mr. Spooner. Why do you not put it in that way?

Mr. Mitchell. That is the way we do put it. That is the way the report puts it. It was stated that nothing would go so far to harmonize matters and quiet matters in those islands.

Mr. Blackburn. This Government had nothing to do with any loss that the Queen sustained in the matter of any property belonging to herself in fee. This Government had nothing to do, it is assumed by the committee in its report, with the conversion of the rentals from the Crown lands, even to the provisional government and the Republic of Hawaii.

But, answering first the question submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin, I would say that it is not exactly the case that he described, that so often unfortunately occurs where people are brought down from affluence to want. In this case the poverty which overtook this dethroned monarch was not the result of any fault of hers. It was as the result of a political revolution.

Now, admitting for the sake of the argument that this Government had nothing to do with bringing about that condition of affairs; admitting for the sake of the argument that this Government had no collusion with or knowledge of the intention and purposes that resulted in the dethronement of this Queen, still the fact remains that this Government did become the recipient of that very overthrow of government to the extent of the rentals of these lands from the date of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands until now.

Senator Heyburn here participated in the debate. "The Crown lands," said the Idaho Senator, "do not appeal to me at all as the basis of any sympathy or the foundation for making the appropriation."

"Then I am afraid we can not reach the Senator's sympathy at all," responded Mr. Blackburn.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, also made some inquiries, as to whether the loss of the Crown lands and the loss of the rents thereof were not the entire basis of the claim for an appropriation.

Senator Blackburn said that was not true.

I have the petition here before me, continued Mr. Clay, I will state to the Senator.

I have the brief filed by her counsel, retorted Mr. Blackburn, in my hand. That is not true. Upon the contrary, it is expressly set up, not as a basis upon which to predicate a legal demand against the Government, but as a matter properly to be considered, that all of the property, of the estate, of the personalty, of which she was possessed, independent of her right of sovereignty, passed from her possession and was taken forcible possession of by the Government that succeeded the crown government.

Now, I have but one more thing to say, and that I have already said. There is no ground here upon which to base a legal claim. There is no ground here upon which an action could be brought against a government, even if the government would waive its sovereignty and admit itself liable to be sued. There is no ground here upon which a bill could be predicated in a court of equity. That is all conceded. It is frankly admitted that the only proposition submitted to the Senate to determine is as to whether in good conscience and fair dealing this bill should not pass.

SPOONER AND MITCHELL DEBATE.

Mr. Spooner. Mr. President, it is a little difficult, because somewhat ungracious, perhaps, for one to antagonize a proposition so persuasively presented as this is by the Senator from Kentucky. He is a sympathetic man, and I think most of us are sympathetic men. I have listened to all he has had to say, and all the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Mitchell) has had to say, and I can not, for the life of me, see from their statement upon what conceivable basis this appropriation can be justified.

We are not appropriating our own money. We are the conservators of the money belonging to the United States, raised by taxation in one form and another. We go to the limit sometimes in appropriations out of sympathy. Here is a proposition to appropriate $200,000 out of the Treasury to Liliuokalani, the dethroned Queen of the Hawaiians.

It certainly is not enough to warrant this appropriation that she is a woman of good character—that, as far as I am concerned, goes without saying—or that she is a woman of literary taste and ability. We have many a woman in this country of fine literary taste and ability struggling from day to day to live, even. But the Government can not appropriate money to aid them on any such ground as that, although kind-hearted people who are affluent might well enough help, and they many times do; and sometimes help is withheld where it might be easily given.

Mr. Mitchell. At the same time the Senator knows there is a court of conscience. There is a court of fair play, as between nations, between countries, between governments, that has no place and is not recognized in a court. The Senator is lawyer enough (because he is one of the best lawyers if not the very best in the United States) to know that.

Mr. Spooner. I yield as quickly to an appeal to conscience, and so does the Senator, and so do the Senate, and so does the country, as any man or body of men in this world. Where is the appeal to conscience on what the Senator states in this case? Nothing, Mr. President; absolutely nothing. Why not? Liliuokalani was the sovereign of the Hawaiians. She was dethroned as sovereigns all through the history of the world have been dethroned—not by us. The Senator does not claim that we were the cause of her dethronement. If the Senator urged that and asked us to do penance by this appropriation for a governmental wrong, there would be something to debate. But they dispute that.

(Continued on page 8.)

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

STONEBOATS SUNK IN RIGHT PLACE

Cablegrams received yesterday by Consul-General Saito from Minister Takahira at Washington, and by the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank from the main bank in Yokohama, confirm earlier Associated Press dispatches that Admiral Togo has blocked the Russian fleet in Port Arthur harbor. Both cablegrams are to the effect that the vessels loaded with stone, which were sent forward under a convoy of torpedo boats to be sunk in the channel leading to Port Arthur's harbor, were intentionally sunk by the Japanese themselves and in the right place. As five vessels are reported to have been utilized in this exploit, five Japanese Hobsons may be said to have come to the front.

The first cablegram received yesterday was that of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and reads as follows:

"Yokohama, Feb. 26.

"To Yokohama Specie Bank:

"It is reported that on the night of the 23rd inst., our torpedo boats intentionally sunk five old vessels to bottle up Port Arthur."

The cablegram to Consul-General Saito, received about 11 a. m., is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 26th, 1904.

"Saito, Honolulu:

"At daybreak of the 24th inst., four old worthless vessels were sent to the mouth of Port Arthur, escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boats, for the purpose of blocking the port by sinking them at the entrance. They have succeeded in sinking them in right place, and the officers and crews were all saved by the torpedo boats and returned in safety.

"No information from Admiral Togo about the main fleet, but we have good reason to believe that they are all safe.

TAKAHIRA."

WE TRAINED THEM WELL

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 12.—Seven of the commanding officers of the Japanese navy are graduates of the Naval Academy.

They are: Zun Zou Matzmulla, appointed in 1869, graduated in 1873; Koroku Katz, appointed in 1871, graduated in 1877; Gira Kunitomo, appointed in 1872, graduated in 1877; Yonoske Enouyev, appointed in 1877, graduated in 1881; Tasuh Serarta, appointed in 1877, graduated in 1881; Sotokichi Uriu, appointed in 1878, graduated in 1881, and Hiroaki Tamura, appointed in 1896, graduated in 1900.

Uriu is now admiral in the Japanese navy and is commander of the Japanese squadron in the Far East.

PORT ARTHUR'S BOOM GONE

A news agency reports on good authority that, in spite of the enormous outlay, the boom placed at the entrance to Port Arthur was destroyed by the action of the waves in November last year, and has not yet been repaired. Furthermore, says the agency, the number of torpedoes to be sunk at that port in case of emergency is at present only 380 in all, while about 5,000 are required adequately to guard the entrance. Viceroy Alexieff, therefore, recently asked the home Government to supply more torpedoes at an early date and, until their arrival, the defence of the entrance to the port, our informant conjectures, will remain incomplete.—Japan Times, Jan. 30.

HAKODATE, Feb. 29.—It is reported that the Japanese have been blockading Vladivostok since last Thursday.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 29.—News is expected of heavy land fighting near Yalu.



W. F. Babcock Is an Overdue.

The Call of Feb. 16 says: Shortly after the American ship W. F. Babcock left Baltimore last September she was reported ashore in Chesapeake Bay. Word was received later of her having been floated unharmed and in condition to continue her barely commenced voyage. Still later the pilot that took the ship to sea was heard from and he denied absolutely that the vessel had been ashore or in any danger. She had anchored on account of the fog, he said, and the report of her having been ashore was carried by some one who sighted her after the fog had lifted, but before she had got up her anchor. The Babcock left Baltimore 129 days ago and yesterday was quoted for reinsurance at fifteen per cent. The Babcock is one of the Sewall fleet and is commanded by Captain Moxsen, who was promoted to his present charge for his gallant efforts in fighting fire on the ship Shenandoah, of which he was chief officer.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 26.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 7:50 a. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, at 3 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports, at 7:20 a. m.

Sunday, Feb. 28.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, 3:10 a. m., with 6000 bags sugar for Hackfeld & Co., 25 M. T. bdls., 34 bdls. hides, 2 bdls. tallow, 44 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului, 5 a. m.

Schr. Mokihana, from Oahu ports, 7 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo, 6 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo and Puako at 7 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Moses, from Koolau ports, at 2:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Feb. 26.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, Feb. 28.

S. S. Nevadan, Greene, for Kahului, 3 p. m.

Monday, Feb. 29.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaa, Anahola, Kalihiwai, Kilauea and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Anahola, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, for Punaluu, 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 26, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports.—Dr. Frear, N. W. Aluli, Miss A. Franks, J. Luca, S. Kellinoi, A. W. Carter, Miss M. Gaspar, William McDougall, W. W. Brunner.

Per stmr. Mikahala, Feb. 25, for Kauai ports.—Charles Gay, G. H. Paris, A. Lindsay and wife, T. C. Davies, C. Berner, J. M. Spaulding, George H. Fairchild.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Kahului, Feb. 28.—J. P. Cooke, Geo. O. Cooper, C. Dunkhase, Mrs. D. McIntyre, H. E. Hendrick, T. M. Date, W. J. Coelho, Fook Ngin Awana, C. S. An, Mr. Moon, S. J. Song, Mrs. M. A. Tavares, Mrs. Chas. David, Rev. P. K. Woo, N. W. Aluli, R. W. Shingle, J. Lucas, Miss Lohry.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Feb. 28.—T. C. Davies, F. M. Swanzy, W. Lyle, Miss M. Sturtevant, M. F. Prosser and wife, F. S. Munsell, T. Adachi, Chong Tong, C. A. Larsen, E. V. Sturtevant and wife, S. M. Vanhain, J. W. Farwell, Miss M. Waterhouse, M. C. O'Mara, H. L. Rosenbladt, Yee Sheong and 34 deck.

PASSENGERS BOOKED.

Per Kinau for Hilo and way ports, March 1 at 12 noon: C. E. Olding, H. J. Cambric, H. B. Cambric, A. Lours, Capt. Curtis, Mrs. A. A. Young and child, John Hind, J. S. Low, Miss Freney, Mrs. M. Pacheco, U. Lemon, T. A. Proctor, A. A. Young, W. Leicht, Paul Jarrett, D. S. Bowman, Miss Florence Presbrey, Miss C. Presbrey, Mrs. Ada Gamer, Mrs. A. Thomas and daughter, H. C. Dennison, Dr. Presbrey, C. McLennan, P. Peck, W. F. F. Funstein, wife and son, J. E. Metcalf and wife, Jos. Rosen, Mr. Walker, S. Seydam, J. Frye, Miss Le Toler, Mrs. J. C. Moine.

Per Claudine, for Kahului, Maui, March 1, at 5 p. m: W. W. Chamberlain, J. P. Cooke, Capt. Hipa, wife and child, Mrs. C. A. Willis and child, Mrs. So and child, W. J. Coelho, J. G. Smith, Mrs. M. Tavares and niece.

Per S. S. Alameda, sailing Wednesday morning March 2, at 9 o'clock for San Francisco: Mrs. Gerald and three children, Miss F. M. Handy, S. C. Neil, W. A. Cowley, Miss L. M. Adams, J. E. Milton, Mrs. R. W. Young, A. Patterson and wife, J. Pingree, Miss C. E. Gay, D. A. Smythe and wife, Mrs. F. M. Husted, Southard Hoffman, Jr., E. Tschumi, Miss E. H. Colburn, G. H. Heilman and wife, W. S. Palmer and wife, K. E. Morgan and wife, W. B. McCabe, G. F. Bush, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Schrader, Leroy Talbot, Mrs. Capt. Rodman, Mrs. Capt. Olssen, Miss M. T. Bird, S. B. Cannell and wife, Jesse L. Woods, J. I. Kirchberg, F. T. McHenry, A. F. Brown.

PARALYZED THE COURT

Startling Answer Given by One Juror.

William R. Riley's suit for $15,000 damages against the Metropolitan Meat Co., on account of injury and expense sustained from a runaway out of defendant's yard, was called before Judge De Bolt. J. P. Ball and J. J. Dunne appeared for plaintiff; Holmes & Stanley and E. A. Douthitt for defendant. The panel was exhausted by challenges, both parties availing themselves of the limit. A special venire returnable at 10 o'clock this morning was therefore issued, the court adjourning until that time.

"Would you render a verdict according to the law and the evidence?"

"No," came promptly from the first juror examined. Counsel stood aghast at the candor of the juror, while Judge De Bolt nearly fell off the bench.

Charles Kapule was the juror and he did not mean what he said. Further examination showed that he was simply one of those jurors on the list who do not understand the English language. He was excused for cause.

Plaintiff began and ended the peremptory challenges, excusing D. J. Styne, Edmund Norrie and J. O. Carter Jr. Defendant excused Joseph Aea, Geo. Dillingham and S. K. Aki. Jurors remaining in the box, when the clerk announced the panel as exhausted, were John Andrews, C. H. Clapp, John Kidwell, C. J. Ludwigsen, Henry Cook, Starr Kapu, John R. Moniz, Joseph Andrade, Jas. Armstrong, J. C. Axtell and Jessin Andrade.

DAMAGES FOR EJECTMENT.

G. F. Gouveia's suit for $10,000 damages against A. M. Brown, High Sheriff, et al., on account of alleged unlawful ejectment, came on for trial before Judge Gear. Bitting & Vivas appeared for plaintiff; Robertson & Wilder for Brown; B. L. Marx for T. R. Walker, T. May and J. Usborne, trustees of St. Clement's Episcopal church. The following jury was accepted by both sides as drawn: John Edwards, F. E. Blake, H. C. Carter, H. C. Austin, M. J. Carroll, W. C. Weedon, Geo. Makalena, J. M. Webb, J. A. McCandless, George Kalaluhi, A. Trask and J. J. Sullivan. Before the trial began the complaint as to the church was dismissed. The trial is still on.

SMALL DAMAGES.

The trespass suit of Mrs. Fanny Love, administratrix, vs. Z. C. Copeland, with Auditor J. H. Fisher garnishee, had a third and final hearing, jury waived, before Judge De Bolt yesterday. F. Andrade for plaintiff; G. A. Davis for defendant. The court awarded plaintiff damages of $1, from which ruling she appealed. The claim was for $181.50 and costs, on account of the shooting of a horse.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Manchong's trial for the murder of Mahelona, the policeman who was attempting to arrest him in the act of stealing, was yesterday continued for the term by Judge Robinson. The reason was that the jury were excused until called for the Jones murder trial next Monday, which will probably exhaust some weeks of the term.

Solomon Meheula, Enoch Johnson and Jonah Kumalae, indicted in connection with the House vouchers, yesterday had their pleas further continued until tomorrow.

After a short session yesterday, the grand jury adjourned until tomorrow morning.

HABEAS CORPUS AGAIN.

Goto's habeas corpus case, which has been hanging fire since November 20 last, had a fresh airing before Judge Gear yesterday morning. The ground of petition for the writ is that Goto is imprisoned contrary to the constitution, the punishment of imprisonment in default of paying a fine of $350 and costs being "infamous" and, therefore, not lawfully to be imposed without indictment by a grand jury. Goto received the sentence just mentioned on September 11, on appeal from the District Court. J. W. Cathcart appeared for the writ; E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, for High Sheriff A. M. Brown and Jailor William Henry.

High Sheriff Brown, answering questions by the court, stated that he was personally aware that since 1893 prisoners had not been hired out to private employment. A law of 1890, as he thought, restricted the labor of prisoners to work for the Government.

IT HAS SCORED SUCCESS

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—The intelligent upbuilding of the Department of Commerce and Labor here is attracting much favorable attention in Congress. Business men over the country are learning that this new department, now organized less than a year, has a large field of usefulness ahead. It is attaining to the usefulness, designed by Congress in creating it, much more rapidly than Congress expected. There are always critics to disparage a new undertaking. They were not silent when the new Department was authorized. But the Department is destined before long to be quite as popular in its field of work as the Agricultural Department is with the farmers of the country.

Secretary Cortelyou, the first member of the Cabinet to represent the interests of Commerce and Labor, will be able this year to get appropriations for his work much more easily than was the case one year ago. He has proceeded cautiously, thinking it better to proceed slowly than to proceed with haste and make mistakes. The Department has been installed in very presentable quarters, all the offices being new, well arranged, and, although not highly pretentious, admirably suited to the present needs. He has given careful attention to the personnel, gradually bringing together as efficient and courteous a working force, as can be found in the Departments of any of his cabinet colleagues and possibly more so. There have been no pyrotechnic methods. Consideration of matters affecting immigration, corporations, labor interests, shipping, and other topics over which the Department has been given jurisdiction, has proceeded along conservative lines. The Secretary has been laying the foundation for very extended operations, wherever there seemed to be an opportunity to collect useful information for manufacturers, shippers, wage earners, or for the general public.

One interesting incident of Secretary Cortelyou's administration has been his attention to the development of good material for the important places in his Department from the force of government clerks. It has almost become an axiom in official Washington that the government clerk, however bright and promising he may have been, speedily becomes a drudge without ambition. Many of these clerks are college graduates and were accounted in their communities men who ought to make good careers for themselves. It is rare that one of them rises to a position of much importance, if remaining in the service a half dozen years. Mr. Cortelyou, however, is one of the most conspicuous examples of what a government clerk can do if he will. He used to have a clerkship in the Postoffice Department.

Since he became a member of the Cabinet and head of a Department, Mr. Cortelyou has had his eye upon young men who could fit into good places within his gift. He now has a clerical force of very willing young men and, in the last few months, they have made an unusual record in the number of extra hours of work. A census of the time of work in the different departments was taken not long ago, when the President was about to direct that the working hours in the Departments should be extended from 4 p. m., the usual closing hour, to 4:30 p. m. The figures showed that Mr. Cortelyou's clerks had been remarkably industrious.

Mr. Cortelyou is himself a very diligent worker. It is nothing uncommon for him to go to the Department in the evening to attend to official business. Not a long time ago, he noticed a square jawed young man also working at his desk frequently along into the evening. He made some inquiries about the young man's record, found it was good, and gave him a fine promotion.

When Secretary to the President, one of Mr. Cortelyou's popular traits was tactful courtesy in dealing with the thousands of people coming to his office. That is also characteristic, not only of his own office but of every office in his department. Mr. Cortelyou wants to see everybody possible, who has legitimate business. Those who come are given that impression, the moment they come in contact with the men in his anteroom. This courtesy wins the Secretary friends and helps his Department.

Akana Will Leave.

Alfred Akana, one of the crack sprinters of the Kamehameha schools, will leave for Kauai this evening on the steamer Ke Au Hou to spend his vacation at home and possibly may not return to Honolulu. He was expected to have represented the school in the Boys' Brigade field day sports in March, but may not be able to return in time do so. Kamehameha people lose in this way one of their best athletes.

BIG SUGAR CARGO AWAITS TEXAN

A big cargo of sugar awaits the arrival of the American-Hawaiian steamship Texan which is due to leave Seattle today for Honolulu. The vessel will load in 11,000 tons for transportation to Delaware Breakwater. The sugar will be taken on as follows: Honolulu, 7000; Kahului, 2000; Hilo, 2000.

DAVIS CASE WIPED OFF

Some Old Estate Suits. Probate and Other Matters.

The Supreme Court has thrown out the latest series of petitions for rehearing of his disbarment case filed by George A. Davis, its ruling being recorded in the following minute of court:

In the matter of George A. Davis, an attorney at law. Petition for Rehearing. Submitted February 25, 1904. Decided February 27, 1904. The judgment of disbarment was rendered on August 10, 1903, at the October, 1902, term. Within the thirty days allowed by Rule II of this court, which provides that "a petition for rehearing may be presented only within thirty days after the filing of the opinion," the respondent filed on September 2, 1903, a petition for rehearing and on September 5, 1903, a supplemental petition for rehearing, which petitions were heard at the November session of the present term and denied on January 19, 1904. Three other petitions for rehearing have been subsequently, during the present term, filed, the first on January 27, the second on February 2 and the third on February 19. The Attorney General moves to strike these three last mentioned petitions from the files. Per Curiam: The motion is granted and the three petitions are stricken from the files.

Honolulu, February 27, 1904.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

HOLT ESTATE SUITS.

Henry Smith, trustee of the estate of Robert William Holt which is described as having been ever since July 6, 1862, pending final probate proceeding, has brought a bill in equity against Christopher J. Holt, Emma M. Holt and Carlos A. Long, for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage securing a note for $1500 at 8 per cent per annum made to Bruce Cartwright, the complainant's predecessor, on July 10, 1896. C. W. Ashford and Ella A. C. Long are attorneys for complainant. Carlos A. Long is a defndant from his claiming to have been judicially appointed as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of Robert William Holt.

A similar suit, only with John D. Holt, Jr., as the principal defendant, is brought to foreclose a mortgage for $12,500.

INSTRUCTIONS WANTED.

Bruce Cartwright, as trustee of the Queen Emma Estate, has brought a bill in equity for instructions, naming himself as administrator of Prince Kunuiakea's estate, the Queen's Hospital and Mele L. Kunuiakea as defendants.

Queen Emma by her will devised certain pieces of real estate to Alexander J. Cartwright, predecessor of the plaintiff, in trust to pay one-half of the income thereof to the Queen's Hospital and one-half to her cousin, Albert K. Kunuiakea, during the term of his natural life and after his death to his lawful issue. In case of the death of other annuitants named in the will,

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:—

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between The Greenwell Estate and George Clark of Honokohau, North Kona, Hawaii, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

E. C. GREENWELL, Executrix.

January 12, 1904. 2565

"They have called two doctors in for consultation." "And do the doctors agree?" "I believe they have agreed upon the price."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Honolulu is willing to be behind its fortifications but not in front of them.

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM

(Continued from page 7.)

They are careful to file a caveat as to that.

Now, what is there left? On the ruins of the monarchy was erected the Republic of Hawaii, which by operation of law became the successor of the monarchy in the ownership, and therefore in the right to the usufruct of the Crown lands. The Republic of Hawaii existed as a government, taking to herself the rental and profits of this land, for four years or more, until by agreement or compact between the United States and the Republic of Hawaii that Republic committed suicide and became merged with the United States, the property of the United States.

I can readily believe that the men who dethroned her out there and her followers surround these kind-hearted members of the Senate and favor an appropriation of this kind to Liliuokalani. Perhaps they who dethroned her feel that they wronged her and would be glad to have some other purse than theirs open to reparation for their wrong. But the Senators do not urge that.

We took Hawaii, Mr. President. I voted against it. I think it would have been better for Hawaii had she not been acquired by the United States, and I think our purposes would have been subserved quite as well by fortifying and improving Pearl Harbor, which we owned. But that has gone by.

What was our agreement with Hawaii? Did she come to us without cost? Did we take her to govern her and protect her and safeguard her people for all time without burden? There is an inherent burden in such an ownership.

But we did more than that. We assumed, in the joint resolution by which we acquired Hawaii, the public indebtedness of Hawaii of every description, with a simple proviso that it should not exceed $4,000,000. I have no doubt it reached that maximum. Has the Senator information about that?

Mr. Mitchell. It was more.

Mr. Spooner. I remember after that we passed some laws which added largely to the expenditures. The United States therefore did not simply embrace the Republic of Hawaii and hold it in its embrace. It bought the territory, took the debt, and is expending large sums of money, I take it, as is true as to other territory, in administering from the national standpoint their affairs.

Now, Mr. President, there is not a shadow of foundation for this claim so far as the Crown lands are concerned, nothing that would appeal to the court, nothing that can appeal to the conscience of a trustee who is called upon to pay out other people's money.

Mr. Mitchell. The Senate thought differently once, because it passed this precise bill in the last Congress.

Mr. Spooner. I opposed it.

Mr. Mitchell. You are consistent.

Mr. Spooner. I know I am consistent. It does not follow because the Senate passes bills that they ought to be passed.

Mr. Mitchell. And it does not follow because the Senate opposes bills that they ought not to pass.

Mr. Spooner. No. Notwithstanding my opposition to this bill, it passed, and perhaps it will pass now, but it will not pass with my vote.

Mr. Mitchell. I wish to state, as one member of the committee, that, in my judgment, if there is not some kind of claim on the part of this woman growing out of the Crown lands—that is, out of the proceeds of the Crown lands—then I do not think she has any claim at all, and she ought not to have a cent. That is my opinion and has been from the first in regard to this matter. But I do think, and I have always thought since I have investigated it, that there is a claim here, not a legal claim, not an equitable one that could be enforced in a court, but one which as between this great nation and the former sovereign of Hawaii ought to have consideration.

Mr. Spooner. Mr. President, there is not.

Mr. Mitchell. The Senator understands what I mean. He did from the first, but would not admit it.

Mr. Spooner. I only understand what the Senator means by what the Senator says.

Mr. Mitchell. I have said the same thing all the time.

Mr. Spooner. I understand the Senator to say that there is no claim here in his judgment, either legal or equitable.

Mr. Mitchell. The Senator did not put in the qualification. I did not state the proposition as he has stated it.

Mr. Spooner. No; I am going to state the balance of it. The thing is as unsubstantial

As a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

That is all there is to it.

Now, what international question is there here, Mr. President? Hawaii is not a nation. There is no international relation between the United States and Hawaii. The Republic of Hawaii, the independent Republic of Hawaii, is dead. She agreed to annex her territory, and died in the operation.

When the Senator talks about international questions, there is nothing on earth except the claim of Liliuokalani that she was once a monarch and is a monarch no longer; that she had once a large income from Crown lands and is no longer entitled to an income from Crown lands, and that in process of time for $4,000,000, and vastly more, this Republic has acquired Hawaii, and therefore we ought to pay her $200,000.

The debate continued at some further length. Mr. Spooner enlarged to some extent upon what he had already said. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, remarked: "I am now told by those who favor the bill that it is admitted that this ex-Queen has no claim, legal or equitable, and yet they report a bill here which proposes to pay her $200,000 in discharge of all her claim, legal and equitable, against the government of the United States.

"It being admitted that she has no claim, legal or equitable, the words ought to go out, at any rate, and if anything is to be paid it ought to be a mere gratuity." Then he added, after reading a paragraph from the special committee's report:

"So that we come to this: Is there any reason why, upon 'considerations of national grace, public and private justice, political policy, and fair, equitable dealing,' we should pass this little bill of $200,000 for this ex-Queen? It seems to me, Mr. President, that even upon this ground this bill can not be sustained. I think the committee ought not to have inserted those words, 'national grace.' What is national grace? I do not see that that has anything to do with the matter.

"'Public and private justice.' It is admitted that there is no payment to be made here on the ground of either public or private justice.

"'Political policy.' What is there of political policy which should lead this Government to make this appropriation?

"'Fair, equitable dealing upon the part of a great and powerful nation.' It has been admitted in the discussion here that there is no equitable claim and no legal claim. What the committee ought to have said, if they wanted to put it upon the exact ground on which they are putting it here, is 'on account of our sympathy for the ex-Queen.'"

The discussion soon ended, after Senator Heyburn had spoken briefly in opposition to the appropriation, in consideration of amendments and in the final motion of Senator Spooner to recommit the bill to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO OTHER LINIMENT will heal a cut or bruise so quickly as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. No other affords such prompt relief from rheumatic pains. No other is so valuable for deep seated pains like lame back and pains in the chest. Give this liniment a trial and become acquainted with its remarkable qualities and you will never wish to be without it. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.



A great many people want long, heavy hair, but how to get it, that is what puzzles them. The fact is, the hair needs a little help now and then. The roots require feeding.

When the hair is starved, it stops growing, loses its lustre, falls out, turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-help. It makes the hair grow, stops it from falling, and completely cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It will positively restore color to your gray hair, all the full, rich color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly like it, for it keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents it from splitting at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

A. B. LOEBENSTEIN.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated September 6th, 1897, made by A. B. Loebenstein, Trustee, of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagor, to W. O. Smith, Trustee, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, pages 237, 238 and 239, and which said mortgage was assigned and transferred by said W. O. Smith, Trustee, to A. S. Wilcox, of Hanamaulu, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, by assignment dated September 6th, 1897, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 171, page 307, the said A. S. Wilcox, assignee of the mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Court House in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1904, by I. E. Ray, auctioneer.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands, generally called Reeds Island, being a parcel of land surrounded by parts of the Wailuku River, and being a portion of the Ahupuaa of Piihonua, called "Koloiki," and containing an area of 26 acres more or less.

Together with all the rights, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging and the improvements that may be thereon.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin; deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu, or I. E. Ray, Hilo, Hawaii.

A. S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 25, 1904.

2567—td.

Magistrate—"Will you take this man to be your lawful husband, love, honor, and obey him?" Mirinda—"Look hyar, jedge, I'll 'gree to wash an' iron fer dis nigger, but I aint gwine ter 'low him ter boss me."—Butte Inter-Mountain.